THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 24. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1868. NO. 33.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Lumberton, N. C., Sept. 9th, by the Rev. J. H. Coble, Mr. ARCHIBALD J. McNAIR and Miss KATE ROWLAND, daughter of Col. Jno. A. Rowland.

On the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Valley of the Yadkin, Caldwell County, N. C., by the Rev. G. W. Ivy, Hon. CLINTON A. CILLEY and EMMA S., daughter of Col. James C. Harper.

DIED.

In this city, on the 17th inst., Mr. MARCUS KLARY, a native of Bavaria, Germany, aged 59 years and 5 months.

Wilmington District.

4TH ROUND.

Magnolia circuit	Bryans.....Sept	12-13
Clinton "	McGee's..... "	19-20
Kenansville "	Charity..... "	26-27
Wilmington, Fifth Street	.....Oct	3-4
Onslow Queen's Creek	..... "	10-11
Whitesville Swindle's	..... "	17-18
Cokesbury Halle	..... "	24-25
Bladen }	..... "	31 Nov 1
Sont R. Miss. }		
Elizabeth	.....Nov	7-8
Smithville }	..... "	14-15
Brunswick }		
Topsail	..... "	21-22
Wilmington Front Street	..... "	28-29

ASSESSMENTS.

	CON. COL.	B'PS. FUND	DR. DOUB.
Magnolia	$30 00	$12 50	$ 8 00
Clinton	30 00	12 50	8 00
Kenansville	30 00	12 50	8 00
Wil Fifth Street	37 50	15 00	10 00
Onslow	45 00	18 75	12 00
Whitesville	45 00	18 75	12 00
Cokesbury	30 00	12 50	8 00
Bladen	45 00	18 75	12 00
Elizabeth	45 00	18 75	12 00
Smithville	30 00	12 50	8 00
Brunswick	30 00	22 50	8 00
Topsail	45 00	16 75	12 00
Wil Front Street	75 00	30 00	15 00

The brethren will please give special attention to each of the above claims. Let there be no deficiency. God hath blessed us with bountiful harvests. Let us honor Him with our substance.

L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

Oldest Tobacco House in Wilmington,

HENRY BURKHEIMER,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in TOBACCO, SNUFF and CIGARS,

Sign of the "Indian Chief," No. 6 Market Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Cigars manufactured to order. All orders filled with dispatch.

nov. 5 32—d3m-w1y

NOTICE.

THIS WILL CERTIFY THAT MY WIFE, SARAH ROGERS, left my bed and board without cause or provocation. Now this publication is to caution any person or persons from crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt contracted by her in any manner or form, &c., &c.

CHARLES ROGERS.

DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C., Sept. 15th, 1868.

sept 17 301-1td2tw*

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES,

FIRING TWO SHOTS A SECOND,

AS A REPEATER,

AND

TWENTY SHOTS A MINUTE

AS A SINGLE BREECH-LOADER.

THESE powerful, accurate, and wonderfully effective weapons, carrying eighteen charges, which can be fired in nine seconds, are now ready for the market, and are for sale by all the responsible Gun Dealers throughout the country. For full information send for circulars and pamphlets to the

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

sept 18 32-3m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.—Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any one of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

july 3 21-1y

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

REV. R. BURWELL, JNO. B. BURWELL, A. M. } *Principals.*

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON the 1st of October, 1868, and continue until 30th June, 1869.

The Session is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, and pupils can be entered for the whole session or for one term.

The charge for Board (including *every* expense, washing, fuel, lights, &c.,) with Tuition in English Branches, will be $130 per term of 20 weeks.

Music, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, *extra*, at usual charges.

For Circular and Catalogue, containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address

REV. R. BURWELL & SON, Charlotte, N. C.

july 17 248—dtA1-wtO1

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!

WANTED!—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN every town and city in the United States, to act as Agents for

AUSTIN & CO'S

GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE.

We are now selling a great variety of rich and valuable goods, consisting of *Dry Goods, Gold and Silver Watches, Carpets, Furniture, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, Fine Jewelry, Sewing Machines*, &c., comprising nothing but useful articles wanted in every family, for **One Dollar Each**, which cannot be purchased in any retail store for twice that sum.

Our inducements to Agents are greater than any other House in the Trade. Send for descriptive checks in Clubs of Ten for $1, Thirty for $3, Fifty for $5, larger ones in the same ratio. Circulars, giving full information, sent free of charge. Parties desirous of acting as Agents will send in clubs, and receive in return for the same, Dress Patterns, Wool Blankets, Gold or Silver Watch, Woolen Carpet, Sewing Machine, Web of Cotton, and various other valuables, in proportion to the size of the club. Address

AUSTIN & CO.,

106 SUMMER ST. BOSTON, MASS.

sept 4 30—w4t

NOTICE.

HAVING RESUMED THE TIMBER INSPECTING BUSINESS, I would be glad to work for all my old friends. I will continue to sell, free of commissions for all who may favor me with their patronage. Persons sending me their PRODUCE will receive prompt personal attention.

W. M. MONROE.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 4th, 1868.

sept 8 w3m

General Grant and the Jews—A Representative Israelite Speaks.

To the Editor of the World:

SIR: The Tribune of Saturday last publishes extracts from a speech purported to have been delivered by one Mr. Noah Green, "a leading Israelite," at Keokuk, Iowa, advocating the claims of General Grant for the Presidency. I am an Israelite; have been connected with Jewish affairs, literary, charitable, and religious, for many years; have met all the prominent Israelites of the country in public and private life, and am personally familiar with nearly all the Jewish communities in the United States, and yet this is the first time I have heard of Mr. Noah Green.—No such person is known as "*a leading Israelite*," and from the extracts of the speech given I am satisfied that if he claims to be an Israelite his claims are *bogus*.

An Israelite is a man, and no man "created in the image of his God" would submit to have his face "spit into" and himself "kicked," and afterward kiss the mouth and foot that inflicted this gross indignity. This Green says he would do, and vote besides to put such a Haman in office!

Moreover, I am convinced this Green is no Jew; for what Jew, or Christian either, would give utterance to sentiments like these. I quote from his speech: "Eighteen hundred years ago some leading aristocratic Jews committed a blunder," &c.—What blunder? The crucifixion of Christ? Now this fellow, if he knows history, knows full well Christ was not crucified by the Jews, but by the Romans, crucifixion being unknown to the Jewish law.

Again, this Green prates of the "cause of justice and liberty," says for this cause Jews must bury their indignation for Grant and vote to make him President! The cause of justice and liberty are, indeed, dear to the Jewish heart; for this they have sacrificed everything in the past but their honor. But the cause of justice and liberty are not represented by Ulysses S. Grant, either in his own person or that of the party he represents, who, whatever claims it may have possessed heretofore, forfeited all when they chose him for their standard-bearer. A man is to be judged by his acts. Not in the hey-day of his power, when the eyes of the world are fixed upon him, but when in comparative obscurity, he asserts the natural promptings of his nature. 'Tis then his true character for greatness is exhibited. 'Tis then the commanding qualities of his mind and heart appear in their naked and unaffected truth. In private life, in the domestic circle, at the head of a local society, or in command of a department, the true character of a man is likely to be manifested, and evidences revealed, that go to prove his claims to exaltation and higher trust.

Judged by this standard, how does General Grant appear? In 1862, at a time when a thought of the Presidency never flitted across his narrow intellect, he gave to the world evidence of his true character. Of the breadth of his learning, his statesmanship, his Catholic views, his toleration, his magnanimity, his "justice," and his "liberty!

On the 17th of December, 1862, he issued the great order that placed his name alongside of those of the illustrious Henry III, of the 13th century, and Torquemada, the Spanish Inquisitor General of the 15th.—How brilliantly through the light of ages they shine! Let us read over this famous order, here it is:

"HEADQUARTERS 13TH ARMY CORPS,
"DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE.
"OXFORD, MISS., Dec. 17, 1862.

"GENERAL ORDERS No. 11.

"The JEWS, AS A CLASS, violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department Orders, *are hereby expelled from the Department within twenty-four hours from the receipt of this order by Post Commanders.* They will see that ALL THIS CLASS OF PEOPLE are furnished with passes and required to leave, and ANY ONE returning after such notification, shall be arrested and held in confinement until an opportunity occurs of sending them out as prisoners unless furnished with permission from these headquarters. No passes will be given these people to visit these headquarters for the purpose of making application for trade permits.

"By order of Major-General
"U. S. GRANT."

Gracious and merciful General! More merciful than even the brilliantly enlightened Torquemada; he gave the Jews four months to quit the realms of Spain, but you, more magnanimous, more considerate, more just, gave them twenty-four hours! Not four months to prepare in misery, but four and twenty hours, that the agony of exile might not be thought of! Twenty-four hours to tear up their homes, remove their goods, their wives, their little ones! Twenty-four hours for the twenty-four years they had been building up in Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, and other States, embraced in your Department, the wealth and prosperity of these great commonwealths, As a great historian said of the Jews of Ferdinand and Isabella, so could be said of these, "they were the most industrious, the most thriving, the most peaceable, and the most learned" of citizens. And yet were these to be banished! Banished in a single day! When this infamous order became known, a shock was given the cause of "liberty and justice" that reverberated throughout the civilized world.

Said the dusky Moor: "This from the hands of an American General?"

"What!" said the Moslem as he opened his Koran, "Is that what they call religious toleration?" "Why are the Jews *as a class* held to such fearful account?" asked the surprised Cossack in St. Petersburg.

Victoria and Napoleon felt secure in the affections of these people when they read this inhuman and atrocious mandate.

Every officer in the army who possessed a spark of the fire that animated the heroes of '76 blushed with shame as they heard of this infamous decree.

The army was made up from all the large cities and towns, of hundreds of Jewish volunteers, how joyfully they receive this mark of distinction! That the order was an outrage no circumstances, however perilous, would for one moment justify, was made manifest the instant it became known at Washington, and its immediate revocation was ordered by the President. General Grant has never recovered from the obloquy of that order, he never can. It will "stick" to him like the shirt of Nessus. No Israelite who honors his race, no lover of freedom who believes in "civil and religious liberty" can uphold or sustain the man thus guilty of violating the most sacred principle known to humanity! The brain that conceived, the heart that executed such an outrage is not fit to be trusted with the rights and liberties of a great people. The cowardly scoundrels attended on the miseries and misfortunes of war limited to no religious denomination. These "vultures" were devoid of all religion. But if in General Grant's department there was a preponderance of those who violated every regulation established by the Treasury Department orders, it was with those who professed (though they outraged) Christianity.

I will not accuse General Grant of being personally connected with any of the many and various cotton robberies perpetrated in his department, nor will I implicate him as being directly or indirectly interested in the pecuniary results growing out of these enormous frauds, but I here allege, and am ready to prove, that many of his officers were so interested, and the relations of his own father with a firm in Cincinnati have been made notorious through the courts of that city. How far he permitted himself to be made the tool of these bad and corrupt men, his infamous order clearly demonstrates. A man who cannot be trusted to decide upon the justice of a case so transparent, is surely not to be allowed to occupy a position of such vast responsibility as that of the Chief Magistracy of the Republic. He would again become the tool of evil and designing men and it is impossible to calculate the extent of mischief, if not ruin, he would be capable of inflicting. The Jews of the United States fully realize the whole question presented in this great contest, and their vote will be cast solid, with rare exceptions, against Ulysses S. Grant! Not as Jews, will Jews vote, but as citizens, native and adopted, loving civil and religious liberty, and ready now as ever to do battle in their sacred cause, whether for their own preservation or that of any other denomination. The Jewish vote in the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania will decide the hitherto close elections in those States, and give their electoral vote to Seymour and Blair, while in New York and all other States their votes will go to swell the Democratic majorities.

AN ISRAELITE.

STATE NEWS.

RECEIPT IN FULL.—Mr. Wm. Sugg of Raleigh, announces his repudiation of the Rotten Radical party in the following pithy and pungent style:

RALEIGH, Sept. 14, 1868.

Received, of the Radical-Rebel-Republican party of North Carolina, despotism in lieu of liberty; negro supremacy, in lieu of equal rights; the administration of political injustice, in lieu of legal justice; increase of taxation, in lieu of decrease of taxation; universal ruin, in lieu of prosperity; no money instead of much money promised; everything bad and injurious, in lieu of things good. And having quit the rotten concern forever, this shall be, at law and in equity, in Rodman's, Tougee's or Watts' Court, or the Freedmen's Sideboard, a clear receipt and quit claim for all and every claim which I, or any other decent man, may have upon them, scallawags and carpet-baggers excepted.

Given under my hand and seal, at Raleigh, the 14th day of September, A. D., 1868, and in the year of our Independence the 93rd, and of Holden's carpet-bag, scallawag military reign, the I.

WM. SUGG.

FIRST DISTRICT.—At the Convention held at Edenton the 10th inst., C. L. Cobb, Esq., was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District of North Carolina, and Hiram E. Stilley, Esq., of Beaufort county, was chosen Grant and Colfax Elector.

THE EDENTON RADICAL CONVENTION.—The Radical District Convention met in Edenton last week to put in nomination a Congressman for this District, and to the surprise doubtless of Monsieur French, and to the mortification of negrodom, succeeded in throwing this carpet-bagger overboard (poor French!) and putting in his stead one C. L. Cobb, of Elizabeth City, who, we believe, has nothing more to recommend him than a successful career of Scalawagism. His nomination caused a *bolting* on the part of the African members, who avowed to support Judge Barnes rather than this man Cobb. We did not learn the cause of their distaste to Cobb, but suppose it must have been their favorite was ignored.—Weldon *News*.

THIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—A letter from Mr. Thos. J. Jarvis, the Elector for this District, dated Columbia, says:

"So far as I have information from this part of the District, the signs of times are truly encouraging. We will make large gains in Tyrrell, Washington and Currituck. I verily believe, with our continued efforts, we can carry the District."

This is indeed cheering news, and we trust that when Mr. J. visits us at our county mass-meeting in October he can be enabled to give us still more cheering tidings. We intend to do the best we can in this end of the District.—Weldon *News*.

AN IRATE HUSBAND AND A RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.—Yesterday morning, one of the train hands of the A. & N. C. R. R., caught the lately appointed radical conductor of the freight train, in improper intercourse with his wife, who came down with him on the train. The incensed husband sprang at the conductor, who, had he not made himself scarce in a very lively manner, would have suffered the castigation he so richly deserved. The man then turned upon his guilty wife, and inflicted summary punishment upon her offending person. The result of the affair was that the conductor paid a man to protect him from the infuriated husband, all the way from Tuscarora to the city. These are the facts as reported to us. Nothing else could be expected of a scalawag.—Newbern *J. of C.*

LIBERALITY.—Messrs. Williams, Black & Co., Commission Merchants, of New York, have tendered one-hundred dollars to the Democratic Committee of Halifax County, to aid in their anticipated Mass Meeting and Barbecue.

THE CHATHAM RAILROAD.—Is is stated that the agent of the Chatham Railroad has returned from the North with a pocket lined with greenbacks, and there will now be no difficulty in the passage of the bill. This opportune arrival of money it is expected will prolong the session to the 25th inst.—Charleston *News*.

STATE RADICAL TICKET.—The following are the Radical nominees for Congress so far as have been made: First District, C. L. Cobb, of Pasquotank; Second, D. Heaton, of Craven; Fourth, J. T. Deweese, of Wake; Sixth, N. Boyden, of Rowan; Seventh, A. H. Jones, of Buncombe. And the following are the Grant and Colfax Electors: For the State at large—B. Laflin, of Pitt, and J. W. Holden, of Wake. First District. H. E. Stilley, of Beaufort; Second, C. H. Brogden, of Wayne; Fourth, J. A. McDonald, of Chatham; Sixth, R. Barringer, of Mecklenburg; Seventh, W. S. Pearson, of Burke.

"JUDGE" WATTS' hung jury have been carted back to Warrenton. He has expressed his regret at his ignorance of the law, and will try to do better next time.

Reported Expressly for the Journal.

WILLIAM COX vs. SUSAN COOKE.

When it has been solemnly adjudicated that one is *dead*, no evidence can be heard to contradict the verdict, and it is regular in the County Court to grant administration upon his estate.

One whose acts give rise to a *lis pendens*, is a *party*, and the doctrine of estoppel, by the flexibility of the common law, applies equally to him as to those technically *inter partes*.

Motion to dismiss a *certiorari*, heard before Hugee, Judge, at Spring Term, 1868, of Wake Superior Court.

His Honor dismissed the *writ of certiorari* and ordered a *procedendo* to the County Court.

Quirk, Gammon and Snap for the Appellant.

Buz-fuz, Contra.

The facts appear sufficiently in the opinion of the Court.

Pearson, C. J.—The case is this and "nothing shorter:" At February Term, 1868, of the County Court of Wake, Susan Cooke applied for letters of administration upon the estate of William Cox, as his highest creditor. Notice had been regularly served upon the next of kin of Cox that the application would be made.

Susan Cooke filed her claim and proved her debt, on oath, before the Court.

The claim filed was in these words:

The Estate of William Cox, late J. P.,
To Susan Cooke, Dr.,
1865, June 15th. To Cash paid you a fee for going through the forms of matrimony with me and Joab Cooke.....$2.00

Cox resisted the application on the ground that he was not *dead*, and so the Court had not jurisdiction, but the Court being satisfied, upon record evidence, that the fact was otherwise, ordered letters to issue.

Cox craved an appeal.

The appeal was denied upon the ground that the right of appeal was given only to those who were *in esse*. Cox obtained a *certiorari* and brought the case up to the Superior Court, where the *certiorari* was dismissed and a writ of *procedendo* very properly ordered to the County Court, but very improperly, for the reasons given by the learned Judge below.

This is a dry question of law, and in the beautiful language of our brother, Reade, in State *vs.* Harris, 2 Phil. 3, "in considering the legal questions involved, we have not allowed ourselves to be influenced by the *cruel* and *inhuman* results of our decision adverse to the appellant. Mr. Oiley Gammon, in his labored argument, has endeavored to frighten the Court from its propriety by asking the question: "Is the Court going to make Sally Cox a widow, and Bull Run Cox, and Bulla Runna Cox, and Bethel Cox, and Bethelia Cox, and Rebel Cox, and Rebelia Cox, the children, orphans? The argument is "more plausible than strengthy." The maxim, "*argumentum ab inconvenienti, plurimum valet in lege*," which Mr. Gammon has pressed, and pressed, and pressed upon the Court, "availeth nothing." It is only in *doubtful* cases arguments drawn from inconvenience are of great weight. I, H. Bla. 61. This is not a doubtful case, but a plain case; therefore the argument has no weight. But this Court deals not with results, but with dry questions of law, and that upon "the reason of the thing." No mind accustomed to legal investigation would have asked a question so little pertinent to the issue. If Sarah Cook, "under the law," is entitled to administration upon the estate of William Cox, how can her right be adeemed, or in any way affected, by the fact that Sally Cox may be made a widow, or the rebellious little Coxes be made orphans? "*Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum.*" "We can only say, it is the province of the Courts to expound the laws, not to make them," as we, ourselves, replied to Mr. Merrimon, in Holmes *vs.* Sackett *et als.*, 2 Phil., 63, when he, too, "tried on" some of his *gammon* upon us, in asking "hard questions" that were about as pertinent as some that have been asked in this case.

"In the present condition of the Government and the Courts, and as the process of the Courts is now controlled," as our Brother Reade has so forcibly and beautifully expressed himself in Gibson vs. Groner, 2 Phil., II, there is no relief for William Cox, nor Sarah Cox, nor the other euphonious little Coxes, unless their "*disabilities*" be removed by the "Code of Practice and Procedure" which our Brothers, Tourgee and Rodman, are preparing in such leisure hours as they can devote from their arduous political and judicial duties.

Is William Cox dead?

That is the question; and to reply to it we have to "dip into" first principles, and "knuckle down" to the hardest sort of argument, and "try it on" and see if it don't "fit the case."

In Cooke *vs.* Cooke, 1 Phil., 587, it was solemnly adjudicated, after full argument by the distinguished counsel, Messrs. Bragg and Haywood for the appellant, and Phillips and Battle *contra*, who each brought to bear all the authorities from Sir George Croke, who wrote much in his Reports of the times of Charles, and John, and Elizabeth, down to General Schofield, and Sickles, and Canby of our own times, who wrote much more, that this same William Cox, who had been a Justice of the Peace, was killed off by order of General Schofield on the 27th of April, 1865.

It was there emphatically *adjudged* that he was *dead*. And not only this, but it is further *adjudged*. "This is settled in the matter of Hughes Ib. 57, Wiley *vs.* Worth, Ib. 171, and Haley *vs.* Haley, Phil. Eq. 180. And we ourselves in the same case well put it, that "The idea that after the State attempted to withdraw from the Union, had waged war for four years, and had been subjugated, the officers of the State, who had in the meantime disowned their allegiance to the United States, and *attorned* to the Government of the Confederate States, could the next day *turn around* and say "we will now discharge the duties of our respective offices, as if nothing had happened, is out of the question."

Now, if "it is out of the question" that Cox could not, the next day after the 27th April, 1865, even *turn around*, nor could say "we will now discharge the duties of our office as if nothing nothing had happened," *a fortiori*, is it out of the question in February, 1868, in the face of this "piled up" heap of record evidence of his death, that he could say he was not dead.

He is *estopped*. My Lord, Coke, says an estoppel is that which concludes and shuts a man's mouth from speaking the truth. "And it is called an estoppel, or conclusion, because a man's own act or acceptance stoppeth or closeth up his mouth to allege or plead the truth." 3 Co. Litt. 430. By which we clearly understand that when one has the misfortune to be once estopped, he can never speak the truth again as long as he lives.

Christopher Saint Germain, of the Inner Temple, a barrister of more extensive knowledge in the laws of his country than any one of his time, who wrote in 1518, "Doctor and Student," a work which so sheds its luminous rays, like a Calcium light, through the labyrinthian mazes of Estoppel, Formedon, Uses and Trusts, and Common Recoveries, and other kindred beautiful subjects, that a "mind accustomed to legal investigation" can walk in his ways as one who has for his direction a *blazed line* through our pine forests, illustrates and illumines the principle of estoppel thus: "If the daughter that is only heir to her father, will sue livery with her sister, that is a bastard, in that case she shall not be received to say that her sister is a bastard; in so much that if her sister take half the land with her, there is no remedy against her by the law."—Page 56.

"So, if A demises by indenture to B for life and afterwards by fine grant the reversion, the connusee shall estop B in a *quid juris clamat*, to say that A had nothing." 1 Rol. 368, L. 50.

"So, if a woman sues, or be sued as sole, and judgment is against her as such, though she was covert, she shall be estopped, and the Sheriff shall take advantage of the estoppel." 1 Sal. 310. R. 1. Rol. 369. L. 50.

And as husband and wife are one, we take it to be clear that the husband would be equally estopped, to claim his marital rights, and this though the husband was not a party to the suit.

Note the serious consequences of Estoppel:

That Cox, in the case before us is estopped, is "too clear for argument."

But Mr. Gammon says that Cox was not a *party* to the record in Cooke *vs.* Cooke, and so is not bound by the estoppel. Mr. Gammon knows little of the flexibility of the common law, and particularly of its adapting itself "in the present condition of the Government and the Courts, and as the process of the Courts is now controlled," not only like the bark of a tree to its trunk, even though it be a gnarled and twisted black jack, but of its power to throw out its antennæ and feelers like a great molluscous sea polypus, and draw to itself everything that is proper for food in order to "feed the estoppel."

A party, according to Webster, is one concerned or interested in an affair? If Cox is not concerned or interested in the decision in Cooke *vs.* Cooke, why is he now endeavoring to avoid the effect of that decision? "*Qui hæret in litera, hæret in cortice.*"

One whose acts give rise to a *lis pendens*, is a *party*, and the doctrine of estoppel, by the flexibility of the common law, applies equally to him as to those who are technically *inter partes*.

As I had occasion to say in the matter of Walton 9, Jones 441, "I feel that I have heard all that can be said on both sides of the question; and if I have failed to arrive at a correct conclusion, it is because the power of judgment with which nature has gifted me, aided by a life-time study of the principles of the law, does not enable me to make legal deductions."

There is no error.

Reade, Judge—Is William Cox dead?

"In the midst of life we are in death."
There is not an instant of time, but that
"Our hearts, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

As when the sun, in approaching the gates of the morning, taps gently with his tiny rays at a window of Heaven, and sends away the spirits of darkness, and calls up the lark to his matins, and gilds the fringes of the clouds, and peeps over the eastern hills, and thrusts out his golden horns till he shows a fair face and full light, and perchance shines one day, often under a cloud, sometimes weeping great and little showers, and sets quickly—so is the life of man.

The Winter is full of storms and cold and darkness; the beautious Spring hath blasts and sharp frosts; the fruitful, teeming Summer is melted with heat, and burnt with the kisses of the sun, her best friend, and choked with dust; and the rich Autumn is full of sickness, and oftimes the deadly asp is concealed in her golden fruit.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath,
And stars to set:—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, Oh! Death!"

In the garden of Eden, where our first parents wandered hand in hand, bride and groom, (Collins *vs.* Collins, 1 Phil. Eq. 155), with nought else to do, but each to strive in joy to anticipate the desire of the other, all things combined to charm the senses and make glad the heart. Here Adam and Eve, both in nature's sweetest garb, would seat themselves on the banks of the beautiful Hiddekel, which had its rise in Eden, and watch it as it rolled down its golden sands, and hear it babble with the onyx and bdellium stones, and see it dally with the lillies which playfully nodded, and ever and anon dipped their lovely heads far down into the stream as if playing "hide and seek;" and on the stream would go, dancing to its own music.

And then they would walk over beds of flowers, each encircling the waist of the other, with her golden curls thrown around his neck to bind him more closely to her, and as her tiny foot would press some blue-eyed violet, it would rise and bless her, and the breeze would come and stoop down and take its fragrance on its wings, and fly on its way singing through the trees. Thus they lived in a world of bliss, "under the best government the world ever saw."

In an evil hour they disowned their allegiance to Heaven and *attorned* to the serpent, and the result was that they both fell.

William Cox was living under the best government the world ever saw; he disowned his allegiance to the United States and *attorned* to the Confederate States. Shall he fare better than Adam and Eve?

I remember an incident which is very much like the one I had occasion to narrate in "the matter of Ambrose 1 Phil. 96," which is directly in point in support of one of the positions so well taken by the Chief Justice. When I was at the Bar, at the County Court of Granville, I was retained to defend a suit brought by a married woman in her own name, to recover for some knitting done for a neighbor, which had come up by appeal from a Justice of the Peace, and it appearing that she was a married woman, judgment was against her. I warned her, upon the authority of the case cited by the Chief Justice, 1 Sal. 310, R. 1, Rol. 369, L. 50, that she was *estopped*, and must never know her husband more, and especially that he must not know her. She cried much, but said not a word.—Upon inquiring it was found that she was an honest, industrious woman who had labored hard for her husband and children. Some gentlemen of the Bar suggested, as he who was her late husband could not support her without violating the doctrine of estoppel, that there should be a contribution to enable her to go to the poor house, and it was readily responded to by the Court and Bar, and the crowd, and a handsome sum was given to her, and she has been in the poor-house ever since, and we are happy to know that the doctrine of estoppel has not been violated.

For these reasons I concur with the Chief Justice.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

The Congo War Dance.

We stated on yesterday, that we would have been glad if every white man in Western North Carolina, and, if possible, every white man North of the Potomac, could have been in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday, to have seen the material of which the Radical Mass Meeting was composed and the disgusting scenes which transpired. We have estimated the number of negroes present at 5,000, and the number of scalawags and carpet-baggers at between seventy-five and one hundred. We are certain that this estimate is, if anything, an exaggeration with regard to the number of blacks. Four thousand would probably be nearer the proper figure.

While we are disposed to give the mob which was here all due credit for abstaining from actual demonstrations of disorder or violence, (a fact attributable mainly to the circumstance that white people kept within doors and allowed the negroes to have the streets to themselves,) the hideous imprecations, oaths and drunken yells with which they rent the air, day and night, resembled more the orgies of Pandemonium than anything else of which we can conceive. Our ladies and children were kept in a continual state of apprehension by the horrid noises on the streets, and it was, to all law-abiding and peaceably disposed men, a fearful reflection, that this mass of ignorant and semi-barbarian negroes had been filled with the most incendiary hate of the white people of the South by unprincipled adventurers and degraded native renegades.

The scenes at the Capitol, on Wednesday night, beggar all description, in their combination of the humorous and the ludicrous. A mass of yelling, cursing negroes filled the beautiful grounds, and swarmed in the various rooms and offices of the building, while dancing, speaking, shouting and grotesque and Ashantee performances ran riot. Up stairs an antiquated darkey was making a "stump speech," standing in the Chair of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, while below, another, dressed in a garb of motley rags, was preaching a sermon to the great edification of a surrounding audience, who shouted and groaned alternately, as the Fetich performance progressed. As the hour waxed late, these poor creatures disposed themselves for sleep in every part of the Capitol. The Senate Chamber was filled with negro women lying on the floor or reclining in the chairs—a negro, with a bludgeon, acting as sentinel at the door, to keep off amorous colored swains—while the steps leading from the first floor, and the first floor itself, were literally filled with recumbent negroes, *packed like sardines.*—This is a true picture—horrible though it may appear. And thus was the proud *Capitol of North Carolina* converted into a VAST NEGRO DORMITORY! Would, again we say, that the white men of Western North Carolina could have seen all this. Still later in the night, after the rain set in, almost every porch and sheltered corner in the city might have been seen filled with negro men and women, huddled together asleep in heaps, to wake up the next morning cold, shivering and hungry, and make their way on foot, in the mud, homewards—and all for Radicalism, and that a few carpet-baggers may use them to get office!

It is to be hoped that many of these deluded negroes left sadder and wiser men. We hear of *white* men, at all events, who have heretofore acted with the Radical party, who say that this *dose* was too much for them, and that they are done with the concern.

Taken all together, a more farcical failure never took place than this negro Radical Mass Meeting, and the several thousand dollars said to have been expended upon it by the spoilers might as well have been used in distributing Democratic campaign documents.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

The Radical Demonstration!—The Great Negro Mass Meeting and Barbecue!

The Radical organ in this city, in noticing the great Democratic Convention on the 13th August last, exhausted its powers of ridicule and falsehood, to misrepresent the Democratic demonstration on that occasion. We shall not follow its example. We shall confine ourselves to such facts as we could obtain under the circumstances. We have not been able, for manifest reasons, to *procure a Reporter* for the occasion.

We wish that every true white man in North Carolina, and in the Union, if that were possible, could have been in this city, on yesterday, to have witnessed the material of which the Radical Mass Meeting was composed, and the scenes which transpired. The facilities for transportation afforded to the colored population (facilities which were *denied* to *white* Democrats and Conservatives at their Mass Convention in August,) by Radical Railroad Presidents, brought thousands of them of all ages, sexes and conditions to the city. We are reliably informed that these negroes were given *round tickets* from Newbern to Raleigh for SIXTY CENTS, and we have no doubt but that those who were unable to raise this paltry sum were transported *free of charge*. As it was, every street, avenue and corner were blockaded with dense masses of negroes—nearly all of them armed with bludgeons and other weapons—dressed in every conceivable style of costume, from "a shirt and a Grant and Colfax badge" up to the most fantastic military toggery.

The delegates and others from abroad commenced arriving at about 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and the volume of negroes from all the accessible counties to the Railroads continued to swell by every train until 10 o'clock the next morning. To these were added numbers from the various Clubs and Leagues in Wake, until the number of colored persons on our streets, and at the places of speaking, swelled to perhaps 5,000. Some estimate the number at less and others greater. It is remarkable that we cannot hear of *one hundred white persons from abroad in attendance*, including carpet-baggers and scalawags.

The Marshals, consisting of C. M. Farris, Jos. W. Holden, W. M. Coleman, Judge Tourgee, Gen. Estes, and others, met the negroes at the depot and escorted them through our streets, on Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, with music and banners.

At 10 o'clock, on yesterday, a portion of the crowd met on Burke Square, and were addressed by "Gov." Holden, whose remarks, we understand, were upon the ordinary topics, discussed by Radical speakers generally, and were of no special significance. It was then announced that the crowd would repair to another grove beyond, where it would be addressed by Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut. Of his speech we have heard nothing, but our readers can very easily judge of its character and merits. Gov. Hawley is said to be a native of Robeson, in this State, but his present position and politics entitle him to no consideration among the intelligent and virtuous people of the State. We have heard of one or two speeches delivered by persons intoxicated, which were very inflammatory and imprudent, and of which we shall speak hereafter.

The provision for feeding this large crowd, we understand, was slim. Up to this hour, (9 o'clock, P. M.,) we are glad to say that no instance of disorder has occurred, though there is some evidence of the free use of liquor. There has been noise and bluster, but nothing more than could be expected on such an occasion.—The white portion of our community have attended to their own business, leaving the attendants upon the mass-meeting the largest scope for their own gratification.

We are glad to announce that Judge Reade and his Associate Justices on the Supreme Court Bench, who were announced by the Standard, to preside on the occasion, are not here, and that Tourgee is the only "*Judge*" in the State, who has soiled the judicial ermine by participating in this affair.

Important Movement to be Made in the New York Episcopal Convention.

In addition to the other topics of deep interest which are likely to occupy the attention of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church to be held in this city next month, a canon concerning marriage is to be brought before it for consideration, which will probably provoke an earnest controversy. At present there are no regulations in force in the Episcopal Church on the subject, except that its members are bound as citizens to respect the civil laws of the States in which they reside. These laws being thought to be more lax in some cases than is consistent with the injunctions of Scripture, an effort is to be made to supplement them by an authoritative ecclesiastical statute, which shall clearly define what marriages are and what are not prohibited, and thus furnish a guide for the conduct of the faithful.

The proposed canon will absolutely forbid marriages between a man and his stepmother, stepmother's daughter, mother's sister, father's sister, wife's mother, wife's daughter, wife's granddaughter, uncle's wife, brother's wife, son's wife; a woman and her stepfather, stepfather's son, mother's brother, father's brother, husband's father, husband's son, husband's grandson, aunt's husband, husband's brother, daughter's husband. And it will censure, as marriages which ought to be avoided, those between a man and his wife's sister, brother's daughter, sister's daughter, grandson's daughter, nephew's wife, wife's brother's daughter, wife's sister's daughter; a woman and her sister's husband, brother's son, sister's son, granddaughter's husband, ni

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

Third District—Appointments.

Capt. J. C. DOBBIN, District Elector, will ddress the people at the following times nd places :

Swann's Station, Moore County, Friday, ept. 25th,

Shoe Heel, Robeson County, Thursday, ct. 8th.

Intermediate and subsequent appoint- ents will be published hereafter.

Bingham's Grammar.

The *Round Table*, one of the ablest lit- ary papers published in this country, says at BINGHAM has given us the best book its kind that we have seen—that is, his atin Grammar. We are glad to know at this North Carolina work has been ell received wherever it has been called the attention of the public. We pre- icted more than a year ago its success.— any of the Schools in this section use is grammar, and as the teachers get over eir natural but unwise partiality for old thors, and their *prejudice* to Southern rks, we may look to find it the text- ok in all our Schools.

North Carolina Militia.

By General Order No. 5, we see that J. Mann, of New Hanover, is appointed sistant Adjutant General, with the rank Colonel, and D. J. Rich, of Pitt, Assis- nt Quarter Master and Inspector General, th the rank of Colonel. Sixteen addi- onal Colonels have been appointed. We gin to think this militia business a poor ke, after all—too many non-combatants ling important offices. It will tickle Hol- n's vanity to be Commander-in-Chief of army, even though Wiley Jones is one the Major Generals, and Federal Bureau ents and Quarter Masters are promoted service in the field. These men do not end to fight, whatever their ignorant d deluded followers may do.

Col. Thos. S. Kenan.

The unanimous renomination of this ntleman as the Democratic candidate for ngress in the Second District, is a com- ment no less deserved by Col. KENAN mself than the gallant county in which resides. Almost without exception in e State, the county of Duplin deserves ore at the hands of the Democrats and nservatives for the glorious victory hich she gave at the last election. Col. KENAN made a most able and vigor- s canvass of the District last Spring, and s obtained a strong hold upon the peo- e. His renomination is a grateful evi- nce of the appreciation of the party of s services and popularity. His efforts in e present campaign, if not able to over- me the very large negro majority of the strict, and we trust he can, will do much carry North Carolina for SEYMOUR and AIR.

Family Jars.

The bitter little family quarrel into hich the Radicals of this District are ifting, between the scalawag and carpet- g wings of the party, and in case of the ccess of the latter, between the bureau d sutler branch of the Federal service, not without its counterpart in other por- ons of the State. In both the First and fth Districts the carpet-baggers have en defeated, and the scalawags are tri- mphant, from which information Colonel ockery may take such consolation and pe as he thinks may be warranted under e circumstances, but when he knows that zard French, with only one other white (?) an, marched among the "fifty-thousand epublicans" in the procession "five miles ng," at the recent Raleigh demonstration, may well fear his rival's claims. The et is, that men cannot behave decently d respectably and keep in favor with outhern Radicals. Now Windy Billy enderson, who is charged with stealing a ale, has just defeated Judge (?) Tourgee, o is said to have been guilty of equally reputable conduct—but Henderson's was ore recent and Tourgee's too remote, hence e former's success.

Izzard French has also the ill-fortune of s namesake in the First District to throw ld water on his aspirations, yet the de- at of the old candidate in both the First d Fifth Districts looks ominous for Dock- r.

It seems that one, C. L. Cobb, of squotank, received the nomination the First District over the present umbent, John R. French, and what little remarkable about the transac- n is, that Cobb refused to submit the nomination of French last Spring d announced himself an independent ndidate until bought off by French. It pears that the negroes of the Convention re not satisfied with the nomination of is North Carolinian, and held a subse- ent meeting, placing in nomination ench, and have issued a flaming address the negroes of the District, appealing to em from the nomination of the Conven- on, and all the Leagues say amen. Cobb ll hardly be able to buy off French, but e converse may be done. And for aught know, the friends of Cobb who control- d the Convention, seduced by the price id to Cobb when only an independent ndidate, may have had an eye to business hen they contemplated the value of a re- larly nominated candidate, and the di- sion of the spoils among his friends. esides, French is flush from the pay of e last session of Congress, and might eed freely.

In the Fifth District matters are differ- nt, but with similar results. Lash, scala- ag, seems to have had no friends. It is oubtful, we believe, whether he ever und his way to the Capitol after his arri- l in Washington. The place was some- hat larger than Salem, and he preferred, om motives of prudence, to remain near his hotel than to risk being lost in the wil- derness of houses which met his bewilder- ed gaze in every direction. The Conven- tion met in Greensboro' on the 18th, and nominated *Colonel* W. F. Henderson (Windy Billy) of Davidson. Whereupon, says a telegraph to the Raleigh *Sentinel*, "Judge" Tourgee, Dick, of the Supreme Court, *Reverend* Welker, the Chairman of the Convention, and one or two others, bol- ted and nominated Tourgee. So both are in the field and are hard at it. Which one can be bought up at the lowest figure, time will tell. We think Windy Billy does not value his services very highly.

With these examples of party discipline and disinterested patriotism, why not even a triangular fight in this District, a Mid- shipman Easy settlement of the difficulty. If all the aspirants but three can be choked off, we think the party leaders may con- gratulate themselves upon their diplomacy. When a party is actuated by one principle only, to obtain office, we think the paucity of candidates is to be wondered at, and gives strong evidence of good party organ- ization.

Now, among the multitude of aspirants, we are at a loss to know where to place our sympathies, for if we decide against the successful man we may lose our chances for public patronage, and whether we ought to throw up our hats for the fat Byrnes, the cadaverous Rutherford, the good-looking Dockery, the long-bearded French or the sleek Galloway, is an awk- ward quandary, and to extricate ourselves we must be allowed to use the policy of the great Mr. Pickwick at the election at Eatonswille, between the buffs and blues, in which the Hon. Samuel Slumkey was the candidate of the blues, and the Hon. Hora- tio Fizkin of the buffs.

"Slumkey forever!" roared the honest and independent.

"Slumkey forever!" echoed Mr. Pick- wick, taking off his hat.

"No; Fizkin!" roared the crowd. "Cer- tainly not!" shouted Mr. Pickwick.

"Who is Slumkey?" whispered Mr. Tup- man.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Pickwick. "Hush! don't ask any questions; it's al- ways best to do what the mob do on these occasions."

"But suppose there are two mobs," sug- gested Mr. Snodgrass.

"Shout with the largest," replied Mr. Pickwick.

By these *popular* tactics we hope to be on the winning side, and reap material ad- vantage by the result.

Fatal Shooting Affair in Fayetteville.

The town of Fayetteville was thrown into a state of mingled gloom and excite- ment on Friday afternoon last by one of the most unfortunate occurrences that that good old town has ever witnessed. A shoot- ing affair took place at the Fayetteville Hotel between Mr. R. W. Steadman and Dr. W. H. Morrow, which resulted in the death of both parties. Politics was the main spring of this action, Mr. Steadman being a warm Democrat and Dr. Morrow, though formerly a Surgeon in the Confed- erate army, a native North Carolina Rad- ical—one who had taken the test oath—and who held the position of a United States Deputy Marshal.

The facts of this affair, which we have derived from an authentic source, are these: Both Mr. Steadman and Dr. Morrow were at Jonesboro' on Friday to hear the discus- sion between Cols. McKoy and Dockery, the Democratic and Radical candidates for Congress from this District. While return- ing on the cars to Fayetteville they became engaged in an altercation, during which Dr. Morrow either drew, or threatened to draw, a pistol. Mr. Steadman was unarm- ed, and remarked the fact at the time.— Nothing more then came of the affair until after their arrival in Fayetteville. Mr. Steadman, it seems, armed himself with a pistol, and after proceeding quietly up the street until he arrived at the Fayetteville Hotel, he there chanced to meet Dr. Mor- row who, immediately on Mr. Steadman's approach, drew his pistol. Mr. S. then in turn drew his weapon, and while Dr. M. was still in the act of aiming, fired, the ball entering the body of his antagonist just below the heart. Dr. M. then fell to the floor, but raised himself up to fire.— Three shots each were exchanged, the sec- ond shot fired by Mr. S. taking effect in his antagonist's right side, and the third missing him altogether. The first two shots fired by Dr. M. missed the object en- tirely—the third, however, passed through the right lung of Mr. S., who, after receiv- ing this wound, turned upon his heel and walked off several paces, when he stag- gered and would have fallen but was caught by some one standing near. He was then taken in the Hotel and died in about fif- teen minutes. Dr. Morrow lived until the following morning, when he also died.

The affair of course could not transpire without excitement. A leading Radical negro in the crowd, named Jim Bowman, was heard to remark that this was "but the beginning of what was to come." Seeing that he was treading on dangerous ground, he took care to retire rather hurriedly.

Mr. Steadman was a native of Fayette- ville, and much esteemed by those who knew him, being a man whose high sense of honor and cool personal courage gained for him great respect. His course during the war was such as to give a reputation to any man. At the Bethel fight he killed the first Federal soldier known to have fallen in the war. Afterwards at Battery Wagner, while in Captain Ramsey's Company, 51st N. C. Troops, he prominently distinguished himself. During the bombardment at that point, on one occasion he loaded and fired a gun twice unaided and alone after it had been deserted by the gunners. Still later, at the Wilderness in Virginia, seeing a light piece of artillery upon the field be- tween our lines and the enemy, the horses to which had all been killed, and the gun forsaken by the cannoneers, he called for volunteers, headed the squad he was thus enabled to form, and under the most gal- ling fire brought the piece off in safety.— For this act he was personally compliment- ed by Gen. A. P. Hill, his corp comman- der, and other of his superior officers.— These are prominent among his many dis- tinguished and meritorious acts as a sol- dier.

Dr. Morrow was a native of Chapel Hill, and served as a Surgeon in the Confeder- ate army throughout the war, but, by af- terwards apostatizing himself in pursuing the political course that he did and taking the test oath, lost the respect of his former friends and all decent men. We have taken some pains to arrive at a true statement of the case, and publish the facts as they are in order to guard the people against any misrepresentations that may be made.

Radical Decency.

In addition to a communication pub- lished elsewhere, we call special attention to the extract from the Raleigh *Standard* containing a most infamous and libelous attack upon the ladies of North Carolina. We can well excuse the warmth of our cor- respondent when we consider the cow- ardly outrage of that paper. We ask every North Carolinian—every decent man, whatever may be his politics or the color of his skin, so that his heart be not black, to read this malicious slander upon our country women. We have exposed the in- fidelity of that paper; its incitements to murder and encouragements to larceny have been published, and now another in- famy is added to its detestable crimes. We appeal to every one who has a spark of manhood in his nature, by the love they have for their mothers, their wives, their sisters, without regard to party politics, to spit upon these defamers of the virtue and purity of our ladies.

The extract published in our correspon- dence is from an editorial of the *Standard* on "Work," laying down the programme for a Radical canvass of the State, and its base advice is enjoined upon the dirty dogs of the party as a duty—a necessary duty to insure victory. Have we, indeed, come to this? Are the mothers and daughters of North Carolina to be thus insulted by miserable, contemptible and cowardly strangers, who are placed at the head of our State government by the aid of Rod- man, and Dick, and Settle, and Dockery, and Bynum, and Russell, and Moore, and Caldwell, and Barringer, degenerate repre- sentatives of honored and virtuous ances- tors, who profess to be decent and respec- table men themselves? From Holden and his carpet-bag associates we cannot expect better things, but will the men we have mentioned endorse and encourage such social and moral outrages? Their influ- ence has brought upon North Carolina the present condition of affairs, and they are morally as responsible for the article as if they had written it themselves. But for the strength and position which such men have given them, these miserable and con- temptible carpet-baggers, who are now ruling North Carolina to its shame and degradation, would have long since fled be- fore the just indignation of an outraged people.

And just here our immediate citizens should read a lesson. There is an increas- ing disposition upon the part of some to throw down the barriers which have divi- ded us from the friends and supporters of such foul-mouthed slanderers as edit the Raleigh *Standard*. Men who have enter- tained one of the editors of that infamous sheet, and who support and approve its wicked tenets, are permitted by gentlemen to associate with them upon the streets, and even mix in social organizations. Party politics, much less locality of birth, ordinarily should not be permitted to in- terfere with our social relations, and ordi- narily they do not. To-day there are gen- tlemen in this city, who have recently set- tled among us, and were officers of the Federal army, who are welcomed in the most refined circles of society. But when mere upstarts are here to incite an ignorant race against us—who are impoverishing our people to fill their own pockets—who are organizing the negroes into military companies to pro- mote mischief; who wantonly and cowardly insult the most sacred sympathies of our hearts; who receive and accept advice to insult the ladies of our State as a necessary part of their political duties, do not deserve, and should not receive, the least recogni- tion from our people, except in the most formal and necessary matters of business. We believe the time will come, and at no distant day, when any other course of ac- tion will forfeit the respect of the commu- nity.

If there be Radicals in North Carolina worthy the respect of gentlemen, their in- fluence would be felt in the management of their party. Such conduct as dishonor every public gathering would be prevented, and such articles as day after day disgrace the columns of their leading organ would be frowned down.

Shooting Affair at Rockingham.

After the Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Rockingham, Richmond county, on Satur- day last, which we learn was a splendid and successful affair, notwithstanding that re- ports of "poisoned meat" were freely cir- culated among the negroes, a white Demo- crat named Alexander Morrison was shot by one Zach. Long, a white Radical. Acting upon the "tit for tat" principle, Morrison afterwards shot Neill Jackson, a negro Ra- dical, in the stead of Long, who ran like a dog. Neither party was seriously hurt.— Both were shot in the cheek, the wounds being almost identical.

Radical Row in Robeson County.

We learn that the Radicals at Lumber- ton, Robeson county, have had a big row. *Proctor*, whose real name is Knock, has been turned out of the Register's office by *Sinclair*, who has ascertained that P. is a murderer, a bigamist, and has never been naturalized. He will also be turned out of the Legislature when it meets, if he faces the music, which is very doubtful. Nearly all the white population has quit the party, and some of the colored also. Our corres- pondent thinks the prospects are bright- ening in Robeson county.

An Able Document.

We call especial attention to the letter of the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, accepting the nomination for Governor of Massachu- setts, published in this issue. We have read no more able or stirring appeal during the campaign.

Registration.

We cannot impress too frequently upon our readers the necessity of registration and the rights of the citizens thereunder. We have explained the laws applicable to registration, and to-day insert in our edi- torial columns a statement of facts from four eminent North Carolinians, citizens of Orange county, which we find in the Char- lotte *Times*, containing important infor- mation for the people. Let it be remem- bered that no man is now disfranchised in North Carolina by any military orders or acts of Congress. Everybody of sufficient age and residence is a legal voter in this State. But to secure the right to vote there must be a registration. The old registration will not answer. With the admission of North Carolina into the Union, the Reconstruction Acts, under which the former registrations were made, ceased to be in force. The new registra- tion, which is to begin on the 15th of Oc- tober, is to be made under officers of the State, and those who registered before, as well as those who were formerly disfran- chised, must then enroll their names to se- cure the right to vote.

The registration lasts from the 15th of October until and including the day of the election. We suppose the registrars will make public the times and places at which they will receive names. This should be done for obvious reasons. It will be un- necessary to keep the books continually open, and as challenges are allowed only at the time of registration, notice should be given so that challengers from both parties could be present. It should be the aim of the registrars to insure a fair election, and this course is absolutely necessary for that purpose.

We call upon our people to see that all understand the requirements of the law. Let no vote be lost from ignorance. Im- press upon all the absolute necessity of a new registration, and see that no one loses his vote from a belief that he is disfran- chised. Doubtless fraud will be attempted, but it will be our own fault if votes are lost by that means. The law is plain. None being disfranchised, there is no latitude for corrupt registrars to make arbitrary and illegal decisions, from which there was no appeal. It is for us to impress upon our people the necessity of their registration—the vital necessity of our car- rying the State for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. We can do so, even if there be no reac- tion in our favor since the election in May. Let every one do his duty, and victory is assured.

Badinage.

The cowardly Editors of the Raleigh *Standard*, frightened by the enormity of their base slander upon the women of North Carolina, and the righteous resentment of the people of Raleigh, professes to be *as- tounded* that its article should have been taken so seriously, and says it was "bad- inage and nothing else." The disclaimer is a silly subterfuge from this outrage upon society. How depraved must be the heart, and wicked the thoughts of one who, even in jest, reflects upon the virtue and purity of our women. It could proceed only from a corrupt mind, and tolerated only by a corrupt party. Let North Carolina place the seal of its indignation upon the blas- phemous and libellous paper, and the foul party which supports it.

Facts to be Observed by the People.

1. In the approaching election no man is disfranchised who ever was entitled to vote.

2. A new registration will begin on the 15th of October, and every voter, old and new, must register.

3. There are one hundred and forty thou- sand white voters in North Carolina, and seventy thousand colored voters, in round numbers, a majority of two to one.

4. Although the whole of the colored vote should be cast against the Conserva- tives, (which will not be the case,) and thirty-five thousand white votes added, SEYMOUR and BLAIR will still carry the State, if a full vote be polled.

5. Military Government has ceased. The election on the 3rd of November is to be free, as in former times.

6. Any person who shall assemble armed men at any place of election, on election day, is liable to a penalty of $1,000, accor- ding to the Revised Code, page 308–9.

W. A. GRAHAM,
JOHN W. NORWOOD,
HENRY K. NASH,
JOSIAH TURNER, Jr.

Public Speaking.

Hon. O. P. MEARES and Major F. D. POISSON, will address the citizens of Bruns- wick, at Town Creek, on Saturday, 26th instant.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRACY.

Letter of Acceptance by Hon. John Quincy Adams of the Nomination to the Govern- orship by the Democracy of the State.

QUINCY, September 14, 1868.

Hon. Henry W. Paine, President of the Democratic State Convention:

DEAR SIR:—In consequence of a some- what prolonged absence from my home I have only to-day received your letter in forming me that the Convention over which you had the honor to preside selected me to be their candidate for the office of Gov- ernor of the commonwealth at the ap- proaching election. I am very sensible of the compliment thus, for the second time, offered to me; and although I should have much preferred a less conspicuous service, I accept the nomination as frankly and heartily as it was given. I have carefully examined the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and I should perhaps content myself with simply assuring you that I find nothing in them to which I cannot sub- scribe, but as I may not have another op- portunity I wish to state my own views a little in detail. I am glad that you have determined to require a "rigid parsimony" in the expenditure of the people's money. This, in a nation as deeply indebted and as heavily taxed as ours, is but common honesty to the public creditor, and mere humanity to the groaning tax-payer.— Every dollar not absolutely required for the necessary expenses of Government, and for meeting our obligations in the fullest good faith, should be left in the pockets of the people. As to the license law, our prohibitory friends in the last Legisla- ture used to declare that they cared very little what kind of a law was passed, as in the Presidential election the license- law Republicans would not dare to bolt the regular nominations, and those they could control. I suppose, therefore, that the success of their State ticket will be equivalent to a return to the prohibitory law, with its attendant constabulary. I think that there are two matters of national interest involved in this election, one of which is important, the other vital. The former, which I take to be the financial question, was not treated by the National Convention in New York in a manner which satisfied my judgment. By provi- ding for a payment of the bonds known as five-twenties by surplus revenue alone, thus ignoring what seems to me the valu- able part of Mr. Pendleton's plan, a with- drawal of the issues of the national banks, the Democratic party appeared to commit themselves to an indefinite extension of the intolerable nuisance of an unredeema- ble paper currency. I am too much of a Democrat to regard any such prospect with patience. I believe in hard money, and therein I hold myself to be a true Jackso- nian Democrat. This dishonored paper which we are all compelled, as I think un- constitutionally, to accept as money, is not only a standing disgrace to the nation, but it is destroying the ancient habits of econ- omy and thrift, and undermining our old- fashioned honest ideas by the constant spectacle and example of an insolvent gov- ernment. It lays upon the poor man a burden heavier than he can bear. It injures trade, commerce, and all productive industry each year more than the whole sum of doubtful game which might accrue from cancelling our debts by promises to pay which we do not redeem. If persisted in, I think it must result in repudiation and bankruptcy. In that event the responsibility will rest primarily with the party which made the notes and then refused, when they had the power, to make them good, and next with the Democracy, if they are tempted to fol- low that bad lead. It is with peculiar pleasure, therefore, that I read your de- mand for a sound and honest currency.

But even if I differed with you on this subject, and saw any relief in the party chiefly responsible for our present deplora- ble financial condition, I regard the second or vital question of such moment that my political action would be governed by the attitude of the opposing parties in refer- ence to that alone. The issue which, in my mind, dwarfs all others is, shall the Constitution or shall a party mandate be the supreme law of the land? Fidelity to the Constitution should be the final test of political affiliation to-day. But to act with the party which has ruled the country with supreme dominion for three years past, I must agree with them that the Con- stitution contemplated an ultimate absorp- tion of the most important functions of the executive department by Congress; that its fair construction will authorize that body to wrest from the judiciary depart- ment the jurisdiction in cases where its judgment upon constitutional questions of the first magnitude may possibly conflict with that of a majority therein; I must stand ready to fix my name to a declara- tion of political faith which expressly makes approval of the impeachment of the Presi- dent a test of party fellowship; and finally, I must be able to say upon my conscience that I consider "reconstruction," for the sake of which all this and much more has been done, is wise, statesmanlike, and con- stitutional. Now, I have always thought, with Mr. Seward, that the wisest way to treat the wounds left by the war was to let them heal "by first intention." But "re- construction" has torn them open day by day, until they are now a mass of well-nigh incurable gangrene. I believe that true statesmanship would have imposed on the southern leaders the task of bringing their people back into the Union by frankly and confidently offering to them the day they laid down their arms the right hand of ob- livion of the past and reconciliation in the future, which they might reject if they wished or dared.

"Reconstruction" has scorned their protests, repelled their aid, insulted their misery, and inflicted on them an abase- ment which they felt to be intolerable, in posting over them their slaves of yesterday to secure their pledge of submission to the Constitution. But for this ungenerous and suspicious policy I believe we might now have been a truly united people, the south- ern white reconciled to the inevitable, the negro secure in his civil rights, and attain- ing political privileges as he grew fit to use them wisely, and the North ennobled by a victory more noble than any feat of arms—the conquest of its own passions. I will not argue the unconstitutionality of "reconstruction." The almost unanimous disinclination of the Republicans in Con- gress to allow it to undergo the scrutiny of the Supreme Court would seem to confirm the reported statement of the lamented Stevens, "that only two damned fools in the party believed the reconstruction acts to be constitutional." Even if they were so, I should deem them unwise. The Union they impose is, to my eyes, no more like a true union of hearts and hands than a gal- vanized corpse resembles a healthy man.— All the doings of men are governed by the laws of nature. The attempt to subordi- nate the trained and able classes of white landholders at the South to the poor, ignor- rant, debased, and landless freedmen, is one of those futile struggles to repeal God's law by statute with which history abounds. It must fail, but it is of great moment that it should be stopped at once. Every day it lasts it is encouraging false hopes in the negro and rendering a resumption of a true relation between the blacks and whites more difficult. I think that neither the instincts nor the destiny of this peo- ple will allow any permanent domina- tion to the African race in any State of the Union. But the Republican party is irre- vocably pledged to this idea. They have staked their existence as a party on its tri- umph. To this idol they sacrificed their constitutional obligations in the past, and for it they must find fresh offerings in the future. The blacks must have lands and arms and a standing army to maintain them in their false position. They are clamoring for them now, and the United States must furnish them.

The path upon which Congress has en- tered permits of no halt, and retreat is ruin. In my opinion we must begin anew, taking the Constitution for our guide and natural laws for our limitations. It is true that the Democratic party in success may violate the pledges of adversity, and again subvert the organic law. The teachings and the practice of Radicalism have de- stroyed much of the old reverence for the precious legacy of our ancestors. We may dread lest they should do this thing, but we do certainly know that the Republican party has already done it. At least it is a chance —a last chance—of salvation. If that fails us—if we submit to the whims of a major- ity without appeal—it matters but little to me whether it rejoices in the name of Re- publican or delights in the title of Democ- rat. If a party in the nation may consti- tute itself the sole arbiter of the constitu- tionality of its own measures, then secession was illegal only because it was not the act of a majority. The battle is between Congress and the Constitution. For my part, I am for the Constitution. Holding these opinions, I shall act with the Demo- cratic party so long as it is the party of the Constitution.

I am sir, with great respect, your friend and servant,

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Trial of Jefferson Davis.

Now that Mr. Evarts has returned to his duty, it is expected that preparations will be made for the trial of Jefferson Davis, which is fixed for November. It is thought he will be tried this time, or the case will be dismissed.—*Washington Star.*

Melancholy Accident.

It is with extreme regret that we learn from a gentleman from Fayetteville, now in this city, that an unfortunate accident occurred at the Jones Hotel on the 22d instant. It appears that Mr. William McDonald, clerk of the hotel, was examin- ing a pistol, when it was accidentally dis- charged, and the ball entered the breast of Capt. Jesse L. Bryan, of the same town, who was standing near. The gentlemen were intimate friends, and the accident is deeply regretted. We have not learned further particulars, and are in ignorance of the effect of the wound. Our inform- ant was unable to say whether or not it was fatal.

The Radical Convention at Lumberton.

A friend writes us as follows:

LUMBERTON, Sept. 23, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—I drop you a line to say that the Rads have arrived, and as regards numbers, it is one of the grandest failures I have ever seen. Those from Moore county comprise the vast number of *two!* from Harnett, none that I have heard of; from Cumberland, seven, *all colored!* Their procession last night was about seventy-five yards long, all colored, but some eight or ten white men in front. There will be some four or five names before the Convention.

ROBERSON.

Twelve Best Pears for Family Use.

The Horticultural Society at Cambridge, Mass., have decided on the list given below as the best pears for family use. The mem- bers of this Society are so favorably known as successful growers of the delicious pear as to inspire confidence in the minds of those about to cultivate pear trees; and therefore the following list will be examin- with interest and profit:

TWELVE BEST PEARS FOR FAMILY USE.

1 Doyenny d'Eet, ripe from		A'g 1 to A'g 20
2 Rost Ezer.....	"	A'g 16 to Sep 1
3 Bartlett.....	"	Sep 1 to Sep 20
4 Belle Lucrative	"	Sep 10 to Oct 1
5 Louise Bonney de Jersey.....	"	Sep 20 to Oct 10
6 Sheldon.....	"	Oct 1 to Oct 30
7 Seckel.....	"	Oct 1 to Oct 25
8 Ducheese d'An- gouleme.....	"	Oct 20 to Nov 25
9 Beurre d'Anjou	"	Nov 5 to Dec.
10 Kawrence.....	"	Nov 15 to Dec 15
11 Hovey's (Dana's)	"	Dec 1 to Jan
12 Le Cure.....	"	Jan 2 to Feb.

For the Journal.

Canetuck Democratic Organization.

The citizens of Canetuck District met at Gum Swamp on Saturday, September 19th, for the purpose of organizing a Seymour and Blair Club. D. J. Corbett was called to the Chair, and G. C. Lewis requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman, in a few brief and ap- propriate remarks, explained the object of the meeting, and urging the importance of a thorough organization.

On motion of George W. Corbett, the Chairman was requested to appoint a com- mittee of five to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, to wit: B. F. Keith, N. R. Croom, J. J. Pridgen, Jacob Gibbin and M. M. Pridgen.

The committee retired for a short time, and on returning reported through their Chairman, B. F. Keith, the following reso- lutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the plat- form of the National Democratic Convention, and pledge our undivided support for Seymour and Blair, the standard bearers of peace, liberty, union and the constitution.

Resolved, That we invite all the voters of the District to join our Club, and assist us in casting from power the party that seeks the destruction of our sacred institutions, and to perpetuate themselves in power.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet- ing be sent to the Wilmington Journal for publi- cation.

On motion of J. J. Pridgen the meeting went into an election for permanent officers.

D. J. Corbett was chosen President; A. H. Bordeaux, Vice President; N. R. Croom, Treas- urer, and G. C. Lewis and Wm. C. Keith, Secre- taries.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at Gum Swamp on Saturday, October 3d.

D. J. CORBETT, President.

G. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

Governor Seymour and the New York Riots.

The Radicals persist in charging Gover- nor Seymour with giving aid and encour- agement to the great riots in New York city in July, 1863. It is therefore well to "keep before the people" the following very conclusive testimony on this subject. Immediately after the riots, the Albany Journal, the leading Radical paper in the State, thus bore testimony to Gov. Sey- mour's energetic and prompt action in sup- pressing them:

Gov. Seymour, in so *promptly "declaring the city in a state of insurrection,"* contribu- ted largely to the suppression of the mob. It gave immediate legal efficiency to the military arm, and enabled the civil author- ities to use that power with terrible effect. *It showed also, that it was Gov. Seymour's purpose to give "no quarter" to the ruffians* who seized upon the occasion of a popular excitement to rob and murder. The exer- cise of the power thus called into service was effective. The "insurrection" has been quelled. *The mob has been overpower- ed.* Law and order have *triumphed* and the *riotously disposed* everywhere have *re- ceived a lesson which they will not soon for- get.*

But more conclusive testimony in the same direction, has been given by Mr. Op- dyke, a Radical, who was the Mayor of New York at the time of the riots. He was a member of the Constitutional Conven- tion of New York held last summer, and in a debate therein he said:

But I have this to say of Gov. Seymour: He was surrounded during the riot by ma- ny bad advisers—scores of them—on some occasions I think there were one hundred in my room—most of them urging him to exert his influence to withdraw the milita- ry resistance to the rioters, and to endeav- or to quiet them by moral suasion.

He never yielded to these bad counsels, *but to the end stood firm. Everything that it was possible for him to do was done, to aid in the suppression of the riots.* At my instance he gave requisitions for arms to scores; and even hundred of private citizens, whose warehouses or dwellings were threatened. He did not hesitate in a single instance, whenever I vouched for the respectability of the applicant for arms.

The friends of Gov. Seymour were ur- gent that he should exercise his military authority as Governor of this State and commander-in-chief, to make Gen. Brown withdraw his troops. The Governor very properly felt I have no doubt, that he had no authority to interfere, at all events he did not interfere. Though, on many oc- casions, Gov. Seymour was advised to in- terfere, he never did interfere, *and his conduct during those riots met my entire ap- proval.*

From the New York World.

An Outrage Factory.

"Will each gentleman appointed colonel of the NORTH CAROLINA militia please for- ward his address," says C. L. Harris Chairman of the NORTH CAROLINA Radical State Executive Committee, in a late ad- vertisement. Of course, these gentlemen, sixty in number, will be most happy to furnish Mr. Harris with their names, so that Mr. Harris, according as the exigen- cies of the party may require, may hound them forth on the helpless people of NORTH CAROLINA, to the stirring up of strife and the consequent great delectation and profit of the party of moral ideas. Sitting in his web at Raleigh, Mr. Harris is to give the word as he receives it from the Radical Congress, and forthwith, like sixty blood- hounds, these sixty gentlemen, each at the head of a negro regiment, are to fasten their fangs in our wretched brethren.— Rape and murder are to follow in the wake of these sixty savage regiments till the men of NORTH CAROLINA rise in fury upon them, and then, with the cry that the rebels are again in arms, it is the calculation of the Radical leaders that they will sweep the north like a tornado. It may seem that that this direct charge upon these men of an intent to use wilful murder as a politi- cal instrumentality is unfounded, but if unfounded, the experience of the past is no guide to the events of the future. That the riots at New Orleans might have been prevented; that the dead of Andersonville might now be living; that the war of four long, bloody years might have been ended in two, are things that are now well known, and the responsibility in each case is upon just those very leaders who are now organ- izing this NORTH CAROLINA army, and set- ting this fellow Harris up the key upon which to play when it is desired, for party purposes, to put the whole infernal battery behind him into action. Each colonel will report, says this official notice, to the Chairman of the Radical State Committee. What does that mean? Is it peace? Is it the necessary concomitant of a militia organization? Do our military colonels report to party chairmen? Has CALIFOR- NIA a Radical militia that, on the eve of an election is put under the thumb of the CAL- IFORNIA Radical State Executive Commit- tee? Has MAINE a Democratic army wiel- ded by the Chairman of her Democratic State Committee? Were these things to be but proposed what a mighty roar would go up in the great north. How men of all parties, banding together, would beat down the subtle instrumentality; and yet a thing, the mere mention whereof among us is startling by its absolute novelty, is in ac- tual operative being in a sister State. In NORTH CAROLINA sixty colonels are desired to report to an emissary of Congress, so that this emissary, having the sixty keys spread out before him, may play war and havoc upon them just as his masters in Washington bid him. If "outrages" are needed they have but to telegraph him a cipher line; he has but to send out runners to his reported colonels, and the colonels have but to turn their backs for a moment on the poor barbarians they lead, and in twenty-four hours' time it would be flashed all over the North that NORTH CAROLINA was red with blood and lurid with fire.— And thus they would hope to carry the elections.

From the Norfolk Journal.

North Carolina.

The Old North State seems to have been favored by Providence this year in her agri- cultural products. The wheat crop was very fair indeed, and we learn that the yield of Indian corn is almost unexampled, es- pecially in the Eastern portion of the State. The late propitious weather has also en- abled the planters to secure all their cotton.

It is pleasant to us to have to record this news about North Carolina. In a very large part of the State last year the farmers suffered terribly from the laziness of the new voters, their incorrigible propensity to thieving, and the unpropitious weather.— The latter cause of distress not having op- erated this season, save in a few localities, the farmers have to contend only with the lazy and thievish nature inherent in the African. Until they receive help from im- migration, this population must be ever a drawback to their prosperity; but the time must soon roll round when a better species of labor will assist in developing the re- sources of North Carolina.

We trust that the vote this Fall of the Old North State will be an earnest of the success that will attend the efforts of the people to rid themselves at the proper time of the incubus of Radicalism, when we hope that North Carolina will witness to some extent a return of her former pros- perity.

A grand old State is she—with elements of greatness second to those of no other member of the Union. When we behold the infinite mineral resources of the West- ern and Middle regions of North Carolina, the streams with sites for factories strung along in countless numbers, the magnifi- cent tobacco districts of the Piedmont and mountain country, the cotton districts so productive of that rich staple, the wheat lands of three-fourths of the State, the corn lands of the East as productive as the land of Goshen, the rice low-grounds of the Southern rivers, and the immense fisheries of the Sounds—when we consider all these advantages of North Carolina we are not saying too much in declaring her to be one of the finest portions of the earth.

Her noble population is well worthy of such a country. Though cast down for a while, the fetters by which she has been bound by Holden and his crew, cannot last forever. Her prosperity will return when her political status is worthy of her people; a change for the better must take place after a while, and she will then receive jus- tice. The tyranny under which she is now kept down may oppress her, but it cannot degrade her, and the rule of the old red- mouthed secessionist Holden will yet be shaken off by the people of this great State. The domination of Radicals will then ap- pear but a horrid dream of the past; North Carolina will develop her peerless elements of greatness, and attain that position to which she has been destined by the Crea- tor.

The Colored Democratic Club at Wilson North Carolina.

We have received from Mr. Joseph F. Johnson, president, and Mr. Buck Powell, secretary of the Colored Democratic Club at Wilson, North Carolina, a letter defin- ing the objects and reasons which have in- duced their organization. These are ex- pressed very well, indeed, but the chief thing that we find to admire is the spirit which marks their address and their ac- tion. They have had the wit and the na- tive shrewdness to detect the rapacity, selfishness, and inborn scoundrelism of the carpet-baggers—Radical emissaries who have sought to gain their votes, and thereby promote their own private ends.— Eschewing the counsels of these creatures, they take their stand along with their white neighbors and friends. Upon the steady good-will of these they think their race can better rely than on the interested suggestions of strangers. In this act both the head and heart concur, and we are very sure time will demonstrate its wis- dom. There is no real antagonism between the white and black races of the South which cannot be traced to outside Radical malice. The natural gravitation of the two races, their common interests impel them to a cordial union and reciprocity of good offices. We are glad to know, therefore, that the colored people of the South—breaking loose from the impious slavery of the Loyal Leaguers—are turn- ing in large and daily increasing masses to join those with whom their lot is to be cast for weal or woe, and upon whose good will their own future depends. Those who, like Messrs. Johnson and Powell, organize and lead such associations deserve especial commendation, and if abused by Radicals, as they will be, it will be pretty certainly found that the persons assailing them are men of little or no character, who have selfish ends to promote.

National Intelligencer.

The Revenue case against Commissioner Rollins and others, in New York, has been postponed again.

STATE NEWS.

MASS MEETING IN STOKES.—A great Democratic Mass Meeting is to be held at Danbury, Stokes county, on the 1st of October. The Hon. Thomas A. Flournoy, of Virginia, the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Colonel R. H. Cowan, and other distinguished speakers will be present.

WILSON.—There was a glorious rally of Democrats and Conservatives at Stantonsburg, on the 12th. The number in attendance was very large and enthusiastic and a fine barbecue was provided. The people were effectively addressed by W. G. Morisey, Esq., Hon. George Howard, Jas. F. Speight, Esq., of Greene, G. W. Whitfield, Esq., and by Abram McKenzie and Lewis Levy, two colored orators.

HALIFAX.—Letters have been received from J. J. Davis, R. H. Cowan, T. J. Jarvis, W. A. Jenkins, S. T. Williams, J. B. Bathelon and John Kerr, promising to be present at the great Mass Meeting in Halifax on the 15th of October. Gov. Vance will also be in attendance. B. F. Moore, Judge Biggs and Jas. A. Hinton, of Norfolk, are expected to be present.

AN OUTRAGE BY ONE OF HOLDEN'S PETS.—We learn that a youngman by the name of McKinney or McKinnis, was most brutally assaulted at Troy, Montgomery county, on Monday night of last week, by Geo. Graham, one of Holden's especial pets. Graham was standing on the piazza of the hotel, in company with Davis, the carpet-bag Senator from Montgomery and Moore, and just as McKinney was passing by, he (Graham) sung out, "Hurrah for Grant and Colfax!" He was answered with a cry from McKinney, of "Hurrah for Seymour and Blair." Graham instantly rushed upon him and felled him to the earth by a powerful blow with some instrument, (report says a slung shot), cutting McK.'s head badly and rendering him insensible for some time. A distinguished medical gentleman present gave it as his opinion, after examination, that the outer wall of his skull was fractured.

This man Graham is Holden's militia Colonel (just appointed) for Montgomery county, and also his appointee as a Trustee for the University; besides, he is the representative from Montgomery in the lower House of the Legislature, and was the delegate of the county in the late Gorilla Constitutional State Convention.

Will the Raleigh Standard have anything to say about this case? We expect it will, and will threaten McKinney and the people of Montgomery with Holden's militia. Wadesboro' *Argus*.

GUS BAKER RECAPTURED.—News has reached this place of the capture of Gus Baker, one of the murderers in the famous Wade Ditcher case, and who recently made his escape from the Halifax jail. It appears that he had embarked in a batteau at some point above Gaston, and had thus made his way to Milton, but he had reckoned without his host, for the boatmen becoming aware of whom they had in tow, as soon as they arrived in Milton had him arrested and lodged in the Caswell county jail, where he is now awaiting the order of the officials from this county.

We are glad to hear of the recapture of this desperate scoundrel, and trust that proper means may be taken to prevent his escape in the future. If the Halifax jail cannot be made sufficiently secure, let him be removed to some place where a *proper guard* can be obtained.—Weldon *News*.

THE CROP PROSPECT.—The prospect for a good yield of corn in this section is of a most cheering nature. More corn than usual was put in the ground, and with the exception of the few fields of early corn injured by the drouth, the yield is larger than it has been for many years. This will have a most beneficial effect in the future, as this year the great scarcity of this commodity has had a most damaging effect upon our people, as its want was felt in a manner anything but pleasant.

We continue to hear the most flattering accounts from the cotton fields—the weather for the past few weeks has been propitious to its opening, and it is anticipated that the yield thereof through this section will be good. The crop seeded was of course not as large as in former years, but the farmers have not been at one half the expense they were last year, and the product of the crop will of a consequence be of a much larger nett result than heretofore. Should the market open at anything like a fair price, as is anticipated, this section at least will be placed in a much more healthy condition in a monetary view. Weldon *News*.

COL. HAYWOOD'S SPEECH.—We have only time and space to say this morning, that the speech of Col. Ed. Graham Haywood, in Tucker hall last evening, was listened to by a large audience with profound attention and rapt admiration and pleasure. It wasa noble and masterly vindication of the Constitution, and a powerful assault upon the Radical destructiveism of the day. As an intellectual effort, it has rarely, if ever, been surpassed in this city. Raleigh *Sentinel*.

HURRAH FOR GRANT AND COLFAX.—During the late Congo Convention in this city, Maj. B. C. Manly, of this vicinity, had six fine pigs stolen from his premises, and two other gentlemen, whose names have been given us, lost eight and forty chickens, respectively.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

RADICAL TICKET.—Henry A. Badham, of Alamance, has been nominated as elector by the Radicals in the Fifth District. Col. W. F. Henderson, of Davidson, received the regular nomination for Congress. The bolters have put up Judge Tourgee.

CAN IT BE SO?—The Fayetteville Eagle states, "on reliable authority," that two County Commissioners from Chatham—one of them a Mr. Stedman—recently visited Gov. Holden. They remonstrated with him about appointing negro justices of the Peace, &c., in Chatham, for it would break down the party in spite of all efforts to the contrary. He replied that he wanted the negroes to learn these duties and have from experience a good knowledge of government. He said the Government WOULD SEND THE NEGROES AWAY AND COLONIZE THEM as soon as reconstruction was put through and all the States on a safe loyal footing!!

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—We learn that among a gang of negroes, on their way to this city last week to attend the Radical Mass Meeting and Barbecue, one of the number stopped at the house of a respectable aged white man in the lower part of the county, who was then in his field, went in and seized his wife, who was a woman somewhat advanced in life, and violated her.—She was so badly treated that we are told she died in two days. Our informant had forgotten the name of the lady, and no trace of the negro has been found. Ral. *Sentinel* 22d.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN OF MOBILE.—Colonel George M. Bonner died in Mobile on Tuesday last. He was a native of North Carolina by birth, but for many years has lived in Alabama.

FAYETTEVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Late District Convention—The Candidate for Congress—Fayetteville—The Radicals—Cols. McKoy and Dockery—Further Particulars of the Sad Tragedy.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 21, '68.

Messrs. Editors:—The great wave of intense political feeling, bearing with it the pregnant event of an important Convention of the people of this section of the State, and assembling upon our streets the most intelligent and patriotic of our citizens, to meet in council and deliberate as to the best and most effectual means of *offence* and *defence* in the approaching campaign having subsided, our quiet town is itself again. I need not here detail the action of that Convention; your energetic reporter, as one of the Secretaries, has offered to your readers an interesting account of the proceedings of that occasion. I may, however, be pardoned in congratulating the citizens of this Congressional District upon the choice of a candidate for Congress, and the people of Fayetteville upon the feelings of good will and friendliness with which the delegates acknowledge and appreciate the recent hospitalities extended to them. Surely, if the "signs of the times" carry with them aught of significance, the late Democratic District Convention, held in this place, with its 8,000 or 10,000 good and true men gathered togher, gives promise that the people are awaking from the long nightmare of national death and ruin, to hear in the distance glad music heralding returning peace and prosperity.

As we have time and again been animated and aroused by full Democratic meetings, and stirring, patriotic Democratic speeches, so we have recently been forced to endure Radical conclaves in our midst, and hear of Radical harrangues to revive the drooping courage of dupes and tools. Jos. Holden, Abbott and Deweese paid Fayetteville a visit the day after the Convention. Strenuous efforts were made with a drum, a tattered standard of the "best Government on earth," and the seedy carpet-baggers, to produce an excitement. The negroes made of themselves a *percession*, and ranged it in single disconsolate file, *a la* ovation, in front of the hotel, and were much crestfallen to receive a verbal message from the magnates within that their demonstration was not acceptable, and straightway disappeared; but alas! only to assemble again at night, to be hoodwinked, cajoled and lied to by these contemptible cheats and tricksters!

Col. McKoy, of Sampson, our nominee for Congress, met Dockery here on Wednesday last in public discussion. Dockery opened, McKoy replied, and Dockery had the closing speech. The demagogue, on this occasion, talked with his over-match. McKoy's boldness, independence and honesty told even with his enemies; and I learn that many Radical negroes expressed themselves convinced that "that man would not deceive them." May thousands more be enabled to distinguish the honest friend from the deceiver before they accomplish their final ruin!

A most terrible and fatal rencontre took place here, between two well known citizens, on Friday evening last. Dockery and McKoy went up on Friday morning on the W. R. R. train to speak at Jonesboro', attended respectively by several of their party friends. During the trip R. W. Stedman, Esq., Democrat, and Dr. W. H. Morrow, Radical, and assistant register in bankruptcy, became engaged in a political altercation, in which high words and bitter feeling were displayed, though the interposition of friends on both sides prevented matters from being carried to extremes. During the progress of the affair weapons were displayed menacingly, Morrow showing a pistol (though not drawing it) and Stedman a knife. On the arrival of the train the two came together, and the facts show that it was intended by each to "settle" the difficulty speedily. They walked a short distance down Hay street together from the depot, and no suspicion was entertained by those who had been with them previously of the bloody tragedy to which their footsteps tended.

Dr. Morrow walked over to the Fayetteville Hotel and stood in the passage and about the door. Mr. Stedman passed down the street but soon returned, crossed over, and stood on the pavement in front of Morrow. A few words were interchanged, when the latter drew his revolver, and Stedman did the same, firing immediately, the ball entering Morrow's body just below the left nipple. Morrow fell, and exclaiming: "He has killed me," struggled over on his elbow and fired. The duel then progressed regularly and deliberately. Stedman fired four shots, of which Morrow received two, the others lodging in the steps above which he was lying. Morrow fired three shots, the second (or perhaps third), of which entered Stedman's right side, and ranged over to the region of the heart. He then clasped his hand to his side, staggering out into the middle of the street, then around to the side entrance of the Hotel, on Donaldson street, where he sat down in the doorway, and shortly fell over on his right side. Stedman was taken in and laid on the table in the reception room of the Hotel, where he expired in about half an hour. Morrow was carried up to one of the rooms, where he lingered in great agony until the next day, dying at about 10½ o'clock, A. M. His second wound was in the cavity of the right thigh.

R. W. Stedman was an unmarried man, aged about thirty; the son of N. A. Stedman, Esq., well known and esteemed in our town. His sad death has rent with grief a large family and circle of relatives and friends.

Morrow leaves a wife and two children to mourn a husband and father snatched away by this terrible and sudden tragedy.

I forbear venturing to indulge in the slightest comment upon the causes of this fatal affray. Taking its rise, as it did, from political differences, I have foreborne, in this communication, from repeating for publication anything further than the bare facts of the case. Let the blame fall where it may, it carries a terrible responsibility. If both were equally culpable, then sorely have they expiated the fault. A prudent coroner's jury is at work with witnesses today. Its published verdict will make known the whole truth.

Other topics of interest I must defer for for my next. DELTA.

That's So.

If a negro thief happens to be caught in a Southern hen-roost, and is punished, or threatened, or even required to evacuate the premises without the desired chickens on his shoulder, all the white and black radicals cry aloud, "Insurrection and revolution are threatened! Forty thousand Ku-Kluxes are upon us! Universal massacre is imminent! Call out the militia and the whole regular army of the country!—Sound all the trumpets and beat all the drums in the land, and make all other possible noises."—N. Y. *World*.

[Let us have peace.]

For the Journal.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the New Hanover Agricultural Society.

The Committee met at the residence of D. McMillan, Esq., September 17, 1868.

In response to a recent notice from the Committee in regard to emigrant laborers, D. McMillan, Esq., presented an application from the Farmer's Club on Topsail Sound for one hundred emigrant laborers, with a probability of increasing the number to two hundred. It was resolved, that the Corresponding Secretary enter immediately upon negotiations for procuring said laborers, with an understanding with the emigrant agents, that the number will, in all probability very soon be largely increased.

On motion of Maj. Hines, the Committee appointed to confer with the Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington, in reference to Fair Grounds, &c., having in view the holding of an Agricultural Fair this Fall, were called on to report. D. McMillan, Esq., of said Committee reported that the Committee had held a conference with the Chamber of Commerce, was gratified at the interest manifested towards the Society by this body, and greatly encouraged by its liberal offers of help. That the first thing necessary to be done by the Society is to become an incorporated body. This must be done to place the Society in a position to act in the matter. With a proper act of incorporation, the committee feel no hesitation in saying that suitable grounds and accommodations can be provided.

The same committee were continued, and instructed to procure, at as early a day as possible, a suitable act of incorporation for the New Hanover Agricultural Society, and to continue their negotiations for grounds, buildings, &c.

Under present circumstances a motion prevailed that it is best to postpone an Agricultural Fair for the present season.

A communication was read by the President from a committee appointed at a meeting of farmers in Warren County, proposing to form an emigration society.

The President was instructed to invite the gentlemen on said committee, and other delegates from Warren, to attend the Convention to be held in Wilmington on the 2d of October next, as the subject of emigration will no doubt be maturely considered by said Convention.

The next meeting of the New Hanover Agricultural Society was appointed to be held in Wilmington some time during November, the particular day to be set and notified by the President of the Society.

D. McMILLAN, President.
A. R. BLACK, Secretary.

For the Journal.

But wherever else you work don't forget to work among the women. The Confederacy wouldn't have lasted a year if it hadn't been for them.—One good rebel woman is worth a dozen rebel men. Go after the women then. They will make their husbands and their lovers shout for Grant and Colfax until they are hoarse, if you will manage to replace some of the diamond rings and laces Frank Blair stole from them when he was here. And don't hesitate to throw your arms around their necks now and then, when their husbands are not around, and give them a good ——. They all like it, and the Yankeer you are the better it takes. Our experience with female rebs is, that with all their sins they have a vast amount of human nature, and only want to have it appreciated to be the most loving creatures imagiaable. Scalawags and carpet-baggers! don't fail, therefore, as you canvass the State to look after the women. You are all good looking and they know it, but with native modesty, like sweet New England girls, they like to be approached first. Don't be afraid of their eyes—they glare like young leopards by day light, but under the moon no blue death stricken fawn's is half so tender or half so deep. Don't read Judge Pearson's letter to them, but give them Byron and Shelly in volumes, and you will have them in your arms, if not in your party in less than a week.

The above is an extract from an article which appeared in the *Standard* of Saturday last. Of all the atrocious and outrageous pieces that ever appeared in that foul-mouthed, vile and filthy sheet it is by far the most complete specimen of what a depraved heart and shameless hand can conceive and transmit to paper. It is a gross and most villianous reflection upon the purity and virtue, not only of the ladies of this community, of this State, but of the whole Southern section generally. The man whose whole soul has become totally corrupted and devoid of every vestige of principle, decency or honor, whose nature has utterly lost every attribute that brings man in proximity to his Creator, whose wicked thoughts and bad deeds ever have made the devils in hell tremble, would hesitate long before he would perpetrate such an hellish and damnable crime as is the slander which appeared in the columns of the North Carolina *Standard* on the 19th inst.

Yes, the author of that article surpasses in everything that is mean, low, contemptible, infamous, false, blackguard-like, depraved, vicious and disgusting, the most God-forsaken, hell-born child of iniquity that any historian, sacred or profane, poet or painter, ever wrote, read, sung, painted, thought or dreamed of. To say he is a liar, scoundrel, pickpocket, and a monster of all that's damnable and repugnant to human nature would be giving him credit for too many good qualities. If he can possibly feel one spark of love for his mother, if she is living, or entertain a shadow of descent regard for her memory if she is dead, let him, for the sake of her good name and reputation, proclaim himself to the world a bastard of his father's begetting before marriage. The father can better bear the onorous burden of infamy, disgrace and dishonor for being a party to the transaction that brought such an hideous, horrible and unconceived of devil into the world.—The man who would so degrade himself, would *steal* the vomit from a sick dog, and play poker on his mother's tomb, at a chinquepin ante; whose soul materialized, could revel in infinite space inside the shell of a mustard seed, and have more sea room than a tad-pole in the Atlantic ocean.

The English language affords not words of sufficient strength or depth adequate to manufacture epithets that would properly and justly describe the acme of develishness and rascality which this scoundrel, dog and thief has reached.

If it should be said that he first saw light in a brothel and was raised and educated in a hell, the assertion would vilely slander the lowest den of infamy the Five Points ever saw, and do the devil manifest injustice. Yours,

RALEIGH.

Colored Suffrage.

The Hon. Edward Cooper, late private secretary to President Johnson, whose intimate friend he still remains, is now running for the office of Presidential elector in Tennessee on the Democratic ticket.—He made a speech at Nashville last Thursday evening, in which he advised his Democratic friends that, as the colored men form a large majority of the legal voters of Middle and West Tennessee, they ought to appeal to them, and try to enlist them in the ranks of the Democratic party. That this is sound advice, under the circumstances, cannot be denied by any unprejudiced mind. Besides, it is being acted upon by the live Democrats throughout the South, and whatever the result of the approaching election may be, it will leave negro suffrage about as fully recognized by the one party as by the other. New York *Sun*.

Thanks.

We return our thanks to a number of subscribers to the Journal, who have promptly responded to the bills which we have lately forwarded them for subscription that had expired. There are others who have not yet made remittances, owing to the shortness of the time, we presume. We trust those who have not yet done so will comply with our request as early as possible.

Meeting at Shoe Heel.

There will be an old fashioned Democratic Barbecue, Mass Meeting, Democratic Club Meeting, Democratic Speaking, Democratic music (on one of the finest Democratic Brass Bands in the State), and an old fashioned political jubilee generally, at Shoe Heel, Robeson county, on Thursday, the 8th day of October, 1868.

All good Democrats and everybody interested in the salvation of the County, the Country and the Constitution, are respectfully invited to join us.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB.
sept 22 305—d1tw2t
Fayetteville Eagle please copy.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Fearful Riot in Georgia.

AUGUSTA Sept. 21—P M.

A fearful riot occurred at Camilla County, the site of Mitchell County, Georgia, last Saturday.—The following particulars were telegraphed from Bainbridge, twenty four miles from the scene of the riot. Pierce, the Radical nominee for Congress, and Murphy, the bureau agent, with about two hundred negroes armed and equipped, started Friday for Camilla with three weeks provisions and boxes of new arms and accoutrements, with the intention to overawe the citizens and kill the leading Democrats of that town and vicinity.

Before starting, a free negro exposed the plane, and a negro courier dispatched to Camilla to inform the citizens what was going on. A deputation of three prominent citizens met the mob at Cana Church, five miles from town. The Governor's proclamation disarming and forbidding armed organizations was read. The mob paid no attention to it, but were determined to march on the town and kill such as they chose. Twice more the deputation remonstrated, entreating the negroes to come into town without their arms and they should not be molested. These efforts were fruitless to disuade the negroes, and the mob marched into town with banners flying, drums beating, numbering nearly four hundred. Numbers having joined them on the route. The mob halted and clamored for the blood of a man named Johns.

Mr. Johns, in company with Dr. Flitty, presented himself, when a hundred guns were immediately leveled at them. The former being intoxicated fired and the riot commenced, the mob firing at every one they could see. The citizens, white and black, rallied, gathering about fifty stands of arms. The mob was vigorously attacked and driven back, beating a hasty retreat, which spread into a panic.

The negroes were pursued five miles, losing thirty-five killed and many wounded.

The total loss as far as ascertained up to the present, is reported at from seventy-five to one hundred in killed and wounded. Owing to the panic of the mob only five whites were severely wounded.

The colored citizens of the town are reported to have rallied promptly with the whites in defeating the mob. Their stores and munitions of war were captured, amounting to three weeks' provisions and several boxes of arms.

At last accounts the town of Camilla was comparatively quiet.

The Particulars of the Terrible Riot at Camilla, Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 22—Noon.

The particulars of the riot at Camilla, as telegraphed from Bainbridge to Augusta yesterday are incorrect and exaggerated. The following gives an account of both sides:

O. H. Howard, Brevet Major U. S. Army, Sub Assistant Freedmen's Bureau, telegraphs General Sibley, Commanding the District, the following from Albany, dated September 19th, 1 P. M.: Ismael Lunner, reported himself directly from Camilla, Mitchell county, stating that he had left there at 2 o'clock P. M.; that in the forenoon of this day he approached Camilla with John Murphy, Wm. B. Pierce, candidate for Congress in the Second District, and F. F. Putney, white, and about seventy-five colored persons, *en route* to Camilla, where Pearce and Murphy were to deliver political addreeses. Upon approaching Camilla, relator being in advance, was accosted by an armed and mounted white man, who at first stated that he was in search of a doctor to attend a freedman who had been hurt by the falling of a tree, but who subsequently stated that he was a courier, and wished relator and others of the party who had overtaken him not to to go town; that the people there were determined that the Radicals should not speak in Camilla; that notwithstanding the warning the party moved on towards Camilla, where they were met by the Sheriff and *posse*, who accosted Capt. Pearce, and who was assured by Capt. Pearce that he desired and intended to speak in Camilla on political subjects.

The Sheriff endeavored to dissuade him from doing so, telling him that the people would not permit it; that the Sheriff then went back into Camilla, and again returned, saying that he had done all in his power to dissuade the people from violence, but with no avail; that the party moved on to town; that Pearce and Putney entered the town dismounted from their buggy and headed their horses towards the Court House; that as the wagon containing the music of the party entered the town it was fired upon by a company of mounted white men, who had first accosted him, and by several other whites; that the freedmen then started to escape to the woods; that Pearce attempted to rally them, calling on them not to fly; that the colored people being unarmed would not. Relator being mounted, dashed out of town, with part of the freedmen on foot and part of the musicians, who had abandoned their wagon; that Murphy and Phillip Joiner, who were in a buggy, also drove rapidly away towards Albany; that Relator kept ahead of them; that when about seven miles from the town of Camilla, the buggy which contained Murphy and Joiner was overtaken by five or six white men mounted and armed; that a buggy was stopped; that one horse dashed riderless up the road towards Relator; that he saw the pursuers around the buggy, some of them dismounted; that he then came as rapidly as possible to Albany.

The following is a statement of the Sheriff of Mitchell county, sworn to by himself and other prominent citizens, and is addressed to members of the Legislature: On Saturday, 14th instant, it was made known to the citizens of Camilla, that John Murphy, of Albany, Ga., had issued a circular and secretly circulated the same among the colored men of this county, ordering them to bring their arms with them to a political meeting advertised for that day at this place. Information was corroborated by statements made by Robert Cochran, Sen., Thomas Jones and others, who came from the road in the direction of Albany, stating that armed negroes were assembling in large numbers at China Grove Church, waiting for the delegation from Albany, headed by said Murphy, and Pierce, candidate for Congress, who were to be speakers for the occasion.

At the request of the citizens, M. J. Poore, the Sheriff, with a committee of six other citizens, went out to meet the said procession and to protest against armed negroes being marched in procession into our town, and to state to them distinctly that if they would put down their arms no objection would be made to their entering the town and holding their political meeting.

The Sheriff delivered this message to Murphy and Pierce, the leaders of the procession, and they replied that they had nothing to do with these armed men. The guns belonged to them and they were in the habit of carrying them wherever they went.

The Sheriff then replied that, as a peace officer, it was his duty, under the law, to forbid the assemblage of armed men at political meetings, and assured them that if they entered the town with their music and banners, followed by armed men, as they then were, there would be a breach of the peace, and he would not be responsible for the consequences.

Shortly afterwards the column moved into town, in regular order, headed by Pierce, a candidate for Congress, and one Putney, white, in a buggy, armed with a double-barrel shot gun, a Spencer rifle and two pistols, with a quantity of ammunition, as was afterwards ascertained; next came a four horse wagon, containing the band and a number of armed negroes, followed by a column of negro men on foot, between three and four hundred, attended by about twenty mounted outsiders. At least one-half, if not two-thirds, were armed with guns, and most of them with pistols, music playing and the crowd noisy and threatening in their conduct.

Murphy and one Phillip Joiner, negro, in a buggy ill the rear, as the head column approached the square, one of our citizens, James Johns, who was intoxicated, approached within a few feet of the column and ordered the music to stop, which was not obeyed. The column moved on, and when about twenty steps from him, his gun was fired, whether intentionally or unintentionally, is not known, but it was reported in different directions, and the contents struck the ground about twelve feet from him, when the column fired boldly some shots at Johns, most of them in the direction of Maple's store, thirty or forty steps from the column, at which place there was a number of our citizens all unarmed, wounding six of our citizens. Immediately about twenty of our citizens sprang to their arms and fired into the column, by which two negroes were killed and a number unknown wounded. The negro's immediately broke to the woods on either side, about one hundred yards north of the Court House. At this point there was an attempt made by Pierce to rally his routed forces, but our citizens immediately took about thirty. Part of them, who were mounted, made a charge and completely routed the whole force—Pierce flying through the woods and fields, and Murphy and Philip Joiner escaping in a buggy up the road towards Albany.

Seven negroes were killed in this affair, and from the best information we have been able to procure, between thirty and forty were wounded, all of whom have been properly cared for.

It is a source of deep regret that the calamitous consequences of this sad affair fell exclusively upon the poor deluded negroes, who were led on by these wicked white men—Murphy, Pierce and Putney—who made good their escape in the hour of danger, with but little injury to themselves.—The sad result is to be attributed more to the sharpness and shrewdness of these gallant leaders in effecting their escape than to any want of intention on the part of our people.

We hereby disavow any purpose or intent on the part of ourselves or our citizens, to violate the law or the peace of the State in what was done. We were willing and so expressed ourselves to these leaders, for them to hold their political meeting at the Court House in our town if the negroes were disarmed, but we did think, and still think, that it was our duty to obey the orders of the Sheriff, as a civil officer of the State, in breaking up this unlawful assemblage.—We felt that as their number vastly exceeded that of our citizens present, and that if this meeting had taken place, the lives of our wives and children would be at the mercy of an infuriated mob. While the consequences are to be regretted, and we do not boast of what was done by our people, we feel that they have but discharged a painful duty, imposed upon them by wicked and corrupt white men, now engaged in leading astray into acts of lawlessness the colored people of our country. We appeal to the law-making powers of Georgia, and to the lawful authorities of the United States Government to check the progress of these strolling criminals that are prowling about the homes and disturbing the peace and quiet of our war-stricken people.

Statements from the military and civil authorities give full particulrs of the riot.

The Governor has addressed a message to the Legislature recommending that the President be petitioned for troops. The matter is being considered to-day.

Further Particulars in Regard to the Camilla, Georgia, Riot.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 22—P. M.

The following report is from Judge Vason and Mr. Johnson, who were requested by Lieutenant Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, to investigate the matter:

To the Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia:

We left Camilla this day at noon. All quiet, and there is no apprehension of further trouble. The act of the citizens was under the orders of the Sheriff. They acted as his *posse* in the whole affair. The negroes in the country are all quiet, and no bad feeling exists between them and the whites growing out of the affair. There were but few negroes present, except those in the procession. There is no necessity for any additional force to protect white or black.

The wounded negroes will be cared for and have the sympathy of the whites.

The whole difficulty originated in the right claimed by Murphy, Pearce and Company, to carry negroes into a political meeting with arms in their hands. The Sheriff disputed this right, and insisted that under the proclamation of the Governor and the law, it was his duty as a civil officer to prevent.

There has been no excitement in Albany since the appearance of D. A. Vason and T. H. Johnson.

Vason and Johnson and Mr. Clark, a northern man, who came south since the war, certify to the good character of the parties making the sworn statements, and with Vason's and Johnson's report were laid before both Houses of the Legislature, and which determined their decision relative to the Governor's message, and refused to ask the President for aid to assist in maintaining order.

[LATER.]

ATLANTA, Sept. 22—P. M.

The rencontre at Camilla, Ga., between the whites and blacks, creates much excitement here and throughout the State. Yesterday afternoon the Governor sent a communication to both houses relative to the disturbances in Mitchell county, recommending that the President of the United States be petitioned for military aid sufficient to preserve order in that county. The Governor says, that disregardful of the proclamation issued on the 14th instant, the right of the people peacefully to assemble has been violently and barbarously impaired, and that civil officers are wholly unable to protect the citizens or maintain the peace, and earnestly recommends the Legislature to make immediate application to the President for a sufficient military force to be stationed in Mitchell county to maintain the peace and protect the property of citizens, and have the guilty punished after a due process of the law.—The fact that this occurrence was the result of a determination publicly expressed by irresponsible persons of one political party, that the other political party shall not hold meetings, is too well known, and it is gratifying that this sentiment is confined to a class not countenanced or supported by responsible citizens.

The misfortune is that these outrages were not prevented; and unless physical force is added to the honest efforts of the officers of the law, we shall be thrown into a state of inefficiency, when neither life or property will be regarded.

On the reading of this report a resolution was offered in the Senate to refer the message of the Governor to the Committee on the State of the Republic.

Considerable debate arose on a proposition to telegraph to the President the matter under consideration.

A resolution was offered that as the Senate had heard the statement of the negro through the Governor, that the account from the white man be read. Agreed to.

Subsequently a substitute was offered for the whole, that a Special Committee be appointed to investigate the whole matter, and report forthwith all the facts relative to the subject that can be obtained.

The House also appointed a committee of five to investigate the affair and lay a correct account before the Assembly.

At the request of Major Howard, agent of the Bureau, Judge Vason and Captain Johnson will investigate the matter and furnish the necessary papers for information this afternoon.

The Senate committee, appointed to take into consideration the message of the Governor, reported that the evidence submitted to the Governor was untrue, and accompanying the same with sworn testimony.

The report gave rise to much discussion, but was adopted by a vote of yeas 22, nays 10

The House passed the bill, by a vote of 112 to 30, appointing the first Tuesday in November for the Congressional election.

The majority report was adopted, which is that they find the evidence preferred by the Governor not sustained in the evidence produced before the committee, and which is herewith returned.—They have come to the conclusion that the whole difficulty occurred and originated from a determination of the parties referred to in the Governor's message to wit: Pierce, Murphy and Putney were known to be at Camilla at the head of an armed company of freedmen, which right was disputed by the Sheriff of the county. The persistence of one and the determination of the other caused the disturbance. They find that the civil authorities are able to execute the law, and that there is no necessity for military interference. The report was signed by one Senator and four members of the House. One Senator dissented to the report, but said: I agree with the committee, but believe that thorough legislation is necessary to preserve order and protect persons and property.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Noon.

Gold 142¾. Five-twenties, of '62, 114 North Carolina Sixes 75¼; new, 74. Virginia Sixes, ex-coupons, 53½; Sixes 54. Tennessee Sixes, ex-coupons, 69¼; new 69½. Money easy. Sterling Exchange 108¾.

Flour 5@10 cents lower. Wheat heavy, and 1@2 cents lower. Corn dull, and slightly favors buyers. Mess Pork dull at $28@$28 20 Lard dull. Cotton lower at 25½ cents. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 45 to 45½ cents. Rosin quiet.

Great Democratic Meeting.

There were twenty thousand persons present at the Democratic mass meeting at Wheeling, on Thursday. Ohio and Pennsylvania were largely represented.—Speeches were made by Thurman, Clymer, Carey, Long and others.

A strike among the bootblacks of New York hotels is mentioned.

New Kind of Indian Warfare.

A band of Indians made a sudden attack on a detachment of our soldiers in the mountains. The soldiers had a mountain howitzer mounted on a mule. Not having time to take it off and get it into position, they backed up the mule and let drive at the Indians. The savages, not understanding that kind of warfare, fled like deers.—Afterward one of them was captured, and when asked why they run so, replied: Me big Injun; not afraid of little guns or big guns, but when a white man load up and fire a whole jackass at Injun, me don't know what to do.

An Illinoisan was neatly sawed asunder the other day.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, lb	38 @ 40	LIME, ₩ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
BEEF CATTLE, ₩ 100 lbs.	8 00 @10 00	From store	1 50 @ 1 60
BRICKS, ₩ M.	10 00 @15 00	MOLASSES, ₩ gallon, Cuba, hhds.	45 @ 47½
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.		do bbls.	50 @ 52½
2nd hand	2 30 @ 2 75	Sugar house	0 @ 37½
New	3 00 @ 3 50	do bbls.	00 @ 40
CANDLES, ₩ lb., Tallow	18 @ 20	Syrup, bbls.	60 @ 1 00
Adamantine	21 @ 23	NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ₩ 280 lbs.	
Sperm	50 @ 55	Virgin	0 0 @ 2 70
COFFEE, ₩ lb., Java	37 @ 40	Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2 70
Laguayra	26 @ 28	Hard	0 00 @ 1 35
Rio	21 @ 24	Tar, ₩ bbl.	0 00 @ 2 60
St. Domingo	25 @ 28	Tar, in ordr	0 00 @ 2 80
COTTON, ₩ lb., Ord. to Mid'g	21 @ 22½	Pitch, City	3 00 @ 3 25
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 23	Rosin, pale	4 50 @ 5 00
COTTON BAGGING, Gunny, ₩ yd	25 @ 26	do No. 1	2 50 @ 4 00
Dundee	26 @ 28	do No. 2	1 90 @ 2 00
Rope, ₩ lb	7 @ 10	do No. 3	1 75 @ 1 80
CORN MEAL, ₩ bushel	1 50 @ 1 55	Spirits Turpentine, ₩ gal	00 @ 39½
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ₩ yard	13 @ 18	NAILS, ₩ lb., Cut	5 75 @ 6 00
Yarn, ₩ 5 lbs	00 @ 2 00	OILS, ₩ gallon, Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
FEATHERS, ₩ lb	65 @ 75	Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
FISH, ₩ bbl., Mackerel, No. 1	22 00 @25 00	Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
No. 2	20 00 @22 00	Kerosene	42 @ 48
No. 3	15 00 @16 00	PEA NUTS,	2 75 @ 3 00
Mullets	8 00 @ 9 00	POTATOES, Sweet, bush	1 25 @ 1 30
Herring,		Irish, ₩ bbl	3 75@ 4 00
East	0 00 @ 0 00	PROVISIONS, ₩ lb.,	N. C. Bacon.
N.C.roe	0 00 @ 0 00	Hams	22 @ 24
do cut	8 50 @ 9 00	Middlings	20 @ 21
do gross	0 00 @ 7 00	Shoulders	18 @ 19
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	9 @ 10	Hog round	21 @ 22
FLOUR, ₩ bbl., Northern		Western Bacon.	
Family	10 50 @16 00	Hams	20 @ 22
Superfine	8 50 @9 00	Middlings	18 @ 19
Fine	7 00 @ 8 00	Shoulders	15½@ 16
NORTH CAROLINA, Family	12 00 @12 50	Lard, N. C.	20 @ 21
Superfine	11 00 @12 00	do North'n	16 @ 20
GLUE, ₩ lb	20 @ 24	Butter, N. C.	30 @ 35
GUNNY BAGS	30 @ 32	do North'n	35 @ 40
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	90 00 @95 00	Cheese	15 @ 18
GRAIN, ₩ bushel, Corn	1 32½@ 1 35	PORK, Northern, ₩ bbl.	
Oats	90 @ 1 00	City Mess	31 50 @32 00
Peas, Cow	1 50@ 1 60	Thin "	29 00 @30 00
Rice, rough	2 50 @ 2 75	Prime	28 00 @29 00
Carolina	11@ 12	Rump	00 00 @00 00
HIDES, ₩ lb., Green	9 @ 9½	SALT, Alum, bush	0 50 @ 60
Dry	12½@ 15	Liverpool, sack, ground.	
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs., Eastern	1 00 @ 1 15	cargo	1 80 @ 2 00
Northern	0 90 @ 1 00	from store	2 20 @ 2 25
IRON, ₩ lb., English, ass'd	8 @ 10	American	1 70 @ 1 90
American, ref.	0 @ 10	SUGAR, ₩ lb., Cuba	13½@ 14
American, sheer	9 @ 10	Porto Rico	14½@ 15
Swede	10 @ 12	C	15½@ 16
Hoop, ₩ ton	140 00@145 00	B	00 @ 16½
LIQUORS, ₩ gal., (dom.) Whiskey	1 75 @ 2 25	A	00 @ 17
Bourbon	2 00 @ 4 00	Crushed	00 @ 17½
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00	Soap, ₩ lb. Northern	7 @ 11
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	Wilmington	
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	Ext. Family	10½@ 11
LUMBER, (River, F'r Bds	15 00 @17 00	Family	10 @ 10
Wide do	12 00 @14 00	Chemical	9½@ 10
Scantling	10 00 @12 00	Pale	7½@ 8
		SHINGLES, ₩ M., Contract	4 00 @ 5 00
		Common	3 00 @ 3 50
		STAVES, ₩ M., W. O. bbl	00 00 @30 00
		R. O. hhd	00 00 @00 00
		TIMBER, ₩ M., Ship

HE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

ital Murder of a White Man by a Negro in Marlin County.

We learn by a private letter received in s city that Mr. James W. Leggett, a other of Capt. Jno. E. Leggett, one of accommodating Conductors on the lmington and Weldon Railroad, died at nesville, Martin county, on the 4th t., of wounds received at the hands of a gro at that place on the 29th ultimo.—e negro, it appears, was drinking at the e, and his anger being excited against other man, came into the store where . Leggett was, and without the least vocation or a moment's warning, rushed n him, and drawing a knife, stabbed three times—once in the neck and ce through the breast. The wounds ved fatal, notwithstanding every care l attention was bestowed. The negro, ose name is not given, was arrested and ow confined in jail. He will be prosed and tried at the term of the Superior art which meets for Martin county on first Monday in October. So brutal l unprovoked a deed should meet with merited punishment.

The Prospect in North Carolina.

We are satisfied that the vote of North rolina is of vast importance in the pend- Presidential election. We should not surprised if the nine votes of this State ide that election. We have never felt t more depended upon an election in th Carolina than in November next. e battle-ground of the contest is in the rthwestern States. The Radicals, in ring the success of their ticket, claim entire vote of the South for GRANT and FAX, with possibly a doubt in favor of orgia. What is, then, the prospect of rying this State for SEYMOUR and AIR?

Without any reaction among the West- white voters, or Eastern colored voters believe the prospect for Democratic cess is very good in North Carolina. e Radical majority at the last election 19,069, (we quote from the official re- ns in the office of General CANBY,) in a al of 167,099 votes. *There were* 29,774 *istered voters who did not vote.* To what ty did these persons belong, and what s the cause of their non-action? So far this section of the State is concerned, means of certificate voting more groes voted than there were names regis- ed, and we believe that, to some extent, same is true of other portions of the te. We are satisfied that twenty thou- d and upwards of those who remained m the polls were white Conservatives l Democrats. The chief cause which erated upon them was an undefined, but ntrolling, fear of some harm to person property to result from a defeat of the nstitution, and also a belief that we uld first "get into the Union" and en protect ourselves from Radical mis- e. This last reason caused some to e for the Constitution who were really posed to its ratification. This reserved ce of thirty thousand voters we believe be very largely Democratic, and its full ength will be called out in November. Then, again, there will be eighteen or enty thousand new voters, we have heard estimated, by careful persons, as high as enty-five thousand, who were either dis- nchised by the Reconstruction Acts of ngress, under the forms of law, or by norant and corrupt registrars, without e color of authority, who have now the ght to vote. These embrace the most pular and influential citizens of the ate. *Four-fifths* of these persons will te for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and use their werful influence in the same direction. With these calculations we are willing to st our case, with merely a bare reference the fact that the election being but *one y*, there will be but *one-third* of the op- rtunity afforded at the last election of ting negroes in several counties. The t, too, that South Carolina votes upon e same day will be an advantage to the mocrats of both States.

From this data our people must be con- nced that it is an easy matter to carry rth Carolina for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.— e thirty thousand voters in reserve, who one held a balance of power, must be lled into service. Vague ideas of confis- tion must no longer haunt them, and ing in the Union they must exercise the ost important privilege of its citizens, the lection of its Chief Magistrate. The lately franchised must take advantage of their wly acquired power, and by their votes ndemn the men and party that used their operty to support the Government and fused them a part in its administration that taxed them to organize a State, in hich they were denied a voice in the loption of its fundamental laws, or a oice in the selection of its rulers. We n and we must carry North Carolina for e party of peace, of liberty, of the Con- itution—for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Peace and War.

As the election approaches and the ex- tement increases, it becomes day by day ore apparent what the Radicals mean, hen they declare that the election of SEY- OUR and BLAIR will involve the country war. So far as this section and State are oncerned, the aim of the new teachers of he negroes is to make this ignorant class elieve that it is the purpose of the whites o re-enslave them, which will be accom- lished in the event of Democratic suc- ess. Consequently their leading organ, he Raleigh *Standard*, tells these ignorant eople that stealing corn, and hogs, and attle, are matters of minor importance and re to be expected; and the Radical mem- ers of the Legislature in a formal address, hreaten the vengeance of these same peo- le, their fiendish desires whetted by pas- sion and prejudice, upon the property and lives of the whites, and the pretended Speaker of the House of Representatives and the son of the acting Governor, in a public speech excites their religious enthusiasm to works of murder and arson. Here is the solution of their declarations of Peace and War. In other words, they are instructing their ignorant followers not to submit to the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and enlisting their fears of re-enslavement to create the desired collision, and preying upon their religious enthusiasm and superstition to aid their hellish designs.

We can tell these evil workers that their purpose is known, and its wickedness will wreak its enormity upon their own heads. They will and must submit to the verdict of the people, and all attempts to arouse the negroes to resistance will be either fruitless, or will end in their own terrible discomfiture. Men may advise the ignorant, and to some extent, the lawless, to steal, rob, plunder, burn and murder, but they should have a care that their wicked advice may not be turned against themselves. The election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR will be a decision in favor of law and order—a vindication of the Constitution of the country—a repudiation of the lawless governments in the Southern States. The Supreme Court, relieved from the thraldom of the Congressional tyranny, will endorse this decision, and the vile means used to carry out the more vile purposes of Southern Radicals will melt away, like the foul and pestiferous atmosphere of a loathsome cavern long shut out from the pure air of Heaven, when it comes in contact with the purifying rays of the sun. Then, too, will the clouds of ignorance and prejudice with which the colored people have been blinded disperse, and give them the light of truth and knowledge to guide them back into the old paths of prosperity and good feeling.

In that day, indeed, will the wicked flee where no one pursues. Their hearts and minds seared by the charred embers of their wicked purposes, they cannot meet the withering glances of their intended victims or the honest indignation of their deceived tools.

Col. A. A. McKoy.

Col. MCKOY accepts the nomination for Congress unanimously tendered him by the recent District Convention held in Fayetteville. The following is his letter:

To COL. WALTER L. STEELE,
President of the Democratic Convention of the 3d Congressional District.

SIR:—Your committee consisting of Messrs. Samuel A. Ashe, Everett Peterson and James Wright, duly informed me of my nomination for Congress

Circumstances then forbid my giving an answer.

Since that time the evidence of my acceptability which comes so flatteringly from every portion of the district, urges me to forget self and family considerations and to yield to the wishes of the good people of the district.

The position of a candidate (in these disjointed times) is by no means an enviable one. And I feel that those who placed me in nomination will give to their party through me that moral support by which alone we can triumph.

Sinking every selfish and ambitious thought with my country's welfare alone at heart I will go forth in my feeble way to battle for the principles of the Democratic and Conservative party, the only agency through which the country can be saved from anarchy, tyranny and the complete destruction of that best legacy bequeathed by our fathers—the glorious old constitution.

With the upholding of the Constitution we will outride the storm.

Should it be trampled under foot, then a long farewell to liberty and all the hallowed institutions which have made us a great nation.

I accept the nomination thus unanimously tendered and will at once to the duties of the position.

Permit me to return my thanks for the very courteous manner in which the committee have discharged the duty assigned them.

Your ob't servant,
ALLMAND A. MCKOY.

Freedom and Slavery.

The universal and generally sole argument by which the Radicals win the negroes to their support is contained in the now stereotyped phrase, "We freed you," coupled with the falsehood that the whites desire to re-enslave them. With these ignorant people it is a winning appeal, and men who speak flippantly of traitors and perjurers tell this shallow lie with as much unction as they say their prayers. We have often wondered how men could go among an ignorant race and fill their minds with prejudice and hate towards the very people with whom they have been raised, and among whom they must live, and from whom they must receive their support, and then expect honorable men to recognize them as entitled to the respect of decent people. The impudence and mendacity of these bankrupt political pedlars, whose only power lies in the ignorance of their supporters, are beyond parallel in the history of human depravity, and their ridiculous attempts to appear to have self-respect in connection with their despicable conduct to secure office, subject them to the contempt of decent citizens.

Who freed the negro in these Southern States is a question of easy solution. The Radicals pretend to say that President LINCOLN did it in his famous Emancipation Proclamation. The legality of that Proclamation was always questioned, and Mr. LINCOLN himself doubted its validity. In the amnesty oath which the Southern people were required to take, a reservation was contained in regard to this very proclamation in case it was pronounced unconstitutional by the proper legal authority. After this very proclamation was issued, Congress repeatedly resolved that the war was not carried on to subjugate the States, or to interfere with any of their local governments, but to restore them with all their rights unimpaired. This was done avowedly to encourage recruiting among Democrats, without whose aid the war could not be successfully conducted. And the Confederate States, any time within eighteen months after Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation was issued, would have been joyfully received back, with their slaves, if they had lain down their arms. Public sentiment at the North would have forced a settlement upon those terms.

There is no question that slavery was abolished as one of the inevitable results of the war, but a war in which the Democrats of the North did as much to insure success as the Radicals, whether we look to the ranks or to the officers. It was one of the questions which the Southern people willingly admitted as having been settled by the conflict. Yet, if Congress had been satisfied that either the success of the Federal arms, or the proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN had legally abolished slavery, they would have hesitated long before they would have submitted an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for ratification by the Southern Legislatures, admitting them thereby to be the representatives of sovereign States, a position from which they have been compelled to retreat, and very awkwardly, in order to carry out other schemes for party success. And, at last, the negroes of the South are free by the voluntary act of their former masters, for their unquestioned freedom is the result of the adoption, by three-fourths of the States of the Union, including all of the late Confederate States, without whose aid it could not have been accomplished, of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forever prohibiting slavery. This amendment was ratified by the people at the polls.

Now, what is the effect of the Reconstruction Acts upon the freedom of the negroes? These measures declare the State governments in eleven of the Southern States, existing at the time of the ratification of the amendment abolishing slavery, to be unconstitutional, and the present governments have been established upon that ground. If eleven of the States which ratified this amendment, known as the Thirteenth Amendment, were illegal governments, the freedom of the negro, which the Southern people have no desire to interfere with, is still an open question to be settled by the Courts, and, in the meantime, can be used by demagogues to suit the necessities of parties. If the Reconstruction Acts are legal, then was the adoption of the amendment abolishing slavery illegal, and it is the Radicals who are endeavoring, however unwittingly, to interfere with the freedom of the blacks. It is not the Southern whites who would re-enslave them, but such a condition will follow as a legal sequence of the present legislation of Congress.

Farmers Gazette.

We are in receipt of the FARMERS GAZETTE and INDUSTRIAL INDEX for September. This is truly one of the most interesting and practical magazines for the farm of which we know. Its articles are upon subjects of every day utility, and its design has in view the importance of information upon matters of the ordinary occupation for the agriculturist. Surely when so much information, which will repay the outlay a thousand fold, can be obtained at the insignificant price of $1 50 *per annum*, there should be few of our farmers without such a desirable monthly always at hand. The GAZETTE is published in Richmond, Va., by S. BASSETT FRENCH, to whom subscriptions should be addressed.

Pitt County.

Our information from Pitt county is especially gratifying. A private letter informs us that great inroads have been made in the Radical party organization. The colored people are joining Democratic Clubs in considerable numbers. No precinct in the county is without a Seymour and Blair Club. The organization of the party and the enthusiasm of the people were never so thorough and earnest in any former political campaign. Our reports lead us to hope that the county will give a majority for the Democracy.

Sixteenth Senatorial District.

Col. JOHN A. OATES, of Sampson, has been nominated by the Democrats as a candidate for the Senate in the Sixteenth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Sampson, Cumberland and Harnett, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. L. D. Hall. This is a good selection, and we believe Mr. OATES will be elected.

For the Journal.
"Horrible Atrocities in Wilson County."

WILSON, N. C., Sept. 18th, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—There appeared in the *Standard* of the 16th instant, under the above startling caption, an article so replete with malice and falsehood that I cannot suffer it to remain unanswered. It charges the jailor and other officials with the most barbarous conduct towards the prisoners in confinement here. The means by which the *Standard* derives its information is truly a novelty in the history of North Carolina. Says that paper: "There came into the *Executive office* Robert Hilliard Farmer and Haywood White, citizens of Wilson," and made the report upon which this infamous article is founded.

In the language of Mr. Boyden, "Great God! Into what are we drifting?" Escaped convicts seeking an asylum in the *Executive office!* Why, in the good old days of Graham, and Bragg, and Ellis, and Worth, these culprits would have fled from the presence of the Governor as from the sword of an avenging angel! Every school boy ought to know that if these wretches went into the *Executive office* it was Gov. Holden's duty to have them arrested. Perhaps the editor of the *Standard* is not aware that his master has thus exposed himself to the penalties of the violated law, else he would not have made this matter so public.

But it is with the report and not with Gov. Holden that I have to deal. I pronounce it a base fabrication, and I have the proof to sustain me. The *Standard* charges that our prisoners had nothing to eat but bread and a very little pickled pork, fried to a crisp. Now, I have it from the most authentic sources that the prisoners were well supplied with bread *biscuit*, potatoes, pork, bacon and colworts. Their board was furnished by David L. Hardy, Esq., an estimable gentleman, and (which may appear strange after this merited compliment) one of Holden's appointed magistrates—a man in whose fidelity and integrity the Governor declares he can rely. Would such a man have cheated the poor prisoners out of their daily bread? Dr. L. A. Stith, who regularly attends the prisoners in their sickness, assures me that he has, on several occasions, known them to be furnished with *delicacies and light diet* when they were unwell.

Perhaps the *Standard* is aggrieved that they were not constantly supplied with sugar and coffee.

With regard to Mr. King's shooting a negro in the foot, he fired at one to resist an assault made on him by one of the prisoners armed with a heavy shovel. Mr. King had no weapon but a pistol, and merely acted on the defensive. Instead of the bars of the cell door being as close as the *Standard* alleges they are more than an inch apart, and there is a large window in about three feet of the door.

Capt. Lutts requests me to say that the charge against him is a most infamous and baseless falsehood, and Charley O'Neal would inform "Holden's page" that those calumnious remarks about *him* are too dastardly and disgusting to merit a reply. A word with regard to Farmer. He is a negro and was committed to jail on a charge of bastardy. His offence was begetting a child on the body of a *white* woman and legal proceedings against him were taken by a Magistrate, who has uniformly voted the *Radical ticket*. You may judge from this that he had at least an impartial trial. He was strongly suspected of infanticide on his *own* children, and the Magistrates only awaited his release to arrest him on this new charge. Of such men is Holden the protector and the *Standard* the champion.

WILSON.

P. S. This same Joe King, who is described as being so cruel and blood-thirsty, lately joined in a petition to have Stephen Dew, a *Radical* negro, pardoned. *Of course* Holden granted the pardon, and that petition is doubtless on file in the Executive office.

Robeson County.

RED BANKS, Sept. 18, 1868.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—Old Robeson is alive and fully aroused to the duties of the hour. Louis Levi and A. McKenzie (colored) made rousing Democratic speeches here yesterday, pointing clearly to the future destiny of their colored friends, should they vote for Grant and Colfax—holding up the scalawag and carpet-bagger to public scorn—condemning them in unmeasured terms, and assuring the colored people that the Southern whites were their truest and best friends. I am happy to say that the speeches of our colored Democrats made considerable impression, and will be the means of turning many of the blacks.

Col. Will. Foster French being called upon, led off in one of his happiest strains, holding spell-bound his audience for over an hour, eliciting much applause even from the blacks that are now chained to Radicalism. Col. French is a trump, and bids fair to be quite a star in the political firmament. Had O. S. Hayes been at Red Banks yesterday, Messrs. Editors, he would have been terribly used up, and would have returned to his "harem" a better man—thoroughly convinced of the error of his way by the stirring speech of Will. Foster French.

I will close by saying that the Radical speakers looked sick—terribly sick—at the winding up, and no doubt trembled in the knees, and well they might, for the ides of November will unfold the book of Radical crimes, and consign to oblivion the most develish party that ever existed under a republican government.

Respectfully, W. J. G.

THE WHITE RACE AND THE NEGROES.

REMARKS OF GEN. J. B. GORDON.

In the course of a speech delivered in Charleston on the 11th inst., Gen. James B. Gordon, of Georgia—the representative of "Young South"—addressed the colored portion of the audience as follows:

In the few words I shall say to you, my friends, if you will listen to me, I hope to deal with you candidly and honestly. The Radicals have told you that the southern people were your enemies. But believe me, this is not so. I was opposed to your freedom. [Laughter.] We were all opposed to your freedom. Now, that's honest, isn't it? ["Yes, that's so," from the crowd.] And why was this so? I'll tell you. We did not do this because we were your enemies, but because we had bought you and paid for you. [Great laughter.] You belonged to the northern people, and some people think you belong to them now, in the Loyal League. It was the northern States that sent to the shores of Africa and captured and brought your fathers to the north. And when your labor became unprofitable, they sold you to the southern people.

The carpet-baggers will tell you that the north brought on the war to free you. Let me ask why didn't they set you free when they owned you? You might then have been born free, and might now have owned the forty acres which the lying rascals promised you. I say that they did not wage the war to free you, and no honest soldier who participated in it will say so. The idea never was entertained. General Grant himself at one time threatened to quit the service if you were freed. They set you free because they wanted to use you, not for any love they bore you. And now they tell you that we are your enemies. Have we not been born on the same soil? Are not our interests identical? Have we not grown up together, and have not our fathers been buried under the same sod? Why, then, are we your enemies?

You have been told to arm yourselves against the whites. [Cries of "No, no."] Well, I am glad to hear it. What would be the result of arraying the two races. A contest will come, which will be a war of races; then which race must triumph?—You are in the majority on the seaboard, and could destroy many people. But, my friends, let me tell you the moment the war of races is inaugurated that moment the death warrant of the black man on this continent is signed. There are three millions of your race and forty millions of white men. Now, I ask you in all reason, which race must go down?

The speaker then alluded to the assertion of Helper, who said that before the year 1872 no black man will have a habitation on this continent. In quoting this the speaker said: He says so because of speculation. Lands are scarce in the North. They have a surplus of labor, and they desire to blot out your race in order that they might come here, take possession of the place and cultivate the land. The Indian once lived where you now live, but where is he now? He couldn't live in peace with the white men, and he went to war. The few scattering mounds that are left in the State speak the result. Now, this is what Helper says must be your fate, and most singular to relate, a large majority of the Radical members of Congress are subscribers to his book, and are giving it circulation.

Now I speak plainly. If you are disposed to live in peace with the white people they extend to you the hand of friendship. But if you attempt to inaugurate a war of races you will be exterminated. The Saxon race was never created by Almighty God to be ruled by the African. These are truths. We want peace with you. We cannot live as enemies. One or the other must go down. If you turn a deaf ear to the Southern man these green leaves that now clothe the forest will not grow red with another autumn before they will be drenched with your blood and mine.

LETTER FROM JAMES B. CAMPBELL.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Mr. Jas. B. Campbell, of Charleston, in reply to an invitation to attend a mass meeting of the Democracy in Abbeville, S. C.:

* * * But we have a great and responsible duty to perform to another class of our population—to the colored voters. It is our duty and the chief duty of the canvass to omit no honorable and truthful effort to convince them of their error in following the men who are now leading them. It is desirable and essential to our success in this State to convince them of this, but it is of even greater importance than present success that this shall be done by nothing that is not truthful either in representations or in promises. The long future, which is sure, is not to be forgotten or neglected under the pressure and exigencies of the brief present. In our zealous efforts for the present and the approximate future, we must not damage the hopes of that long future which is to follow to-morrow and the days and months and years that are to come after.

In political affairs as well as in the higher purposes of life, the anxieties and struggles of the present must not betray us from the contemplation of the future life of our State and our nation. It will teach us above all things, to stand steadfast by principles and to practice justice and truth to all persons. This is especially due from us to the colored people, because they are weak and for the most part uneducated. We are strong and have all the advantage which education gives. We are their natural friends, bound to them by the strong bonds of habit and self-interest. We are not to be separated from them unless they do it. That credulity which naturally follows ignorance and want of education subjects them to be imposed upon and led estray by the designing men who are using them to their ultimate ruin. They are told that we would return them to slavery—to unequal laws—unequal legal rights—and all the hardships and wrongs that unequal laws might inflict upon them.

From the days when lying demagogues taught the people whom God had delivered from the Egyptians to discard Him and set up graven images and a golden calf, and to accept themselves in the place of their faithful friends, there never has been a more abominable falsehood taught to the credulous and ignorant.

I would have this proved to the colored people. This can be safely done, because it can be proved that we were a willing and necessary party to making them free. The Radicals and their Congress have declared that the abolition of slavery was illegally done.—They insist upon it. We deny it. We say it was lawfully done, and the great issue now before the country is whether the Southern Legislatures which made the colored man free were lawful or unlawful bodies. They say these Legislatures were unlawful, and alleging this they have failed to provide for the emancipation of the colored man by those Legislatures which they say are lawful. I would show him this, and that we, and not the Radicals, are irrevocably bound in honor, by law and by our own unchanging inclination, to assure him perpetual freedom, perpetual enjoyment of equal laws, equal legal rights, equal and impartial administration of law and justice, and all the blessings of liberty, property and prosperity, which these can secure, just in the same way and just as fully as they can be secured to the white man. But I would tell him—calmly and kindly, but without the least reserve or equivocation—that he cannot and will not have durable political and governmental supremacy. He cannot govern this country. He cannot make its Presidents, or, through his Senators, as they have threatened, unmake a President. It is our country, not his. The supreme judicial department of the government has once said so. It was about to say so again when its voice was stifled by a corrupt Congress.

If we discharge our duties to him and he still pursues the way of ruin it will be his great irrevocable misfortune and not our fault. The future will be safe to us, ruinous to him; but it will be to us without reproach and without shame or guilt for his misfortunes.

Our Southern Politicians.

The following is from the New York Herald, of course. No other paper in the wide world could have contained it:

The southern political leaders are most acute and audacious fellows. They are the greatest politicians that ever lived.—Even their generals, headed by Robert E. Lee and Beauregard, seem to be skillful and prudent in the politicians' closet as they were brave and cool on the field of battle. This was seen in Rosecrans' interview with them at White Sulphur Springs. Take them all together, whether we regard them while conducting the government for more than half a century, or observe them in the work of breaking up the Union, or in carrying on a rebellion upon a most gigantic scale, in building great war ships in foreign ports, in bringing foreign capitalists to their aid, in obliging foreign courts to give them a *quasi* recognition, in humbugging old European diplomats, or whether we look at them after the war is over proclaiming themselves the truest, purest, most uncontaminated of Union men, lauding the constitution as if they had never raised a finger to disturb it and professing to be better lovers of republican institutions and better friends of human freedom than those who fought to defend the one and procure the other, we see them the same bold, impulsive, plucky, vehement, presumptuous and audacious political leaders. In sagacity and cunning they out-Machiavelli Machiavelli. They play the game of the astute and subtle old Italian statesman better than he could himself, and in a way indeed, to charm the very bones of that ancient political philosopher out of their tomb. The bitter feuds in Italy excited by Machiavelli, the arraying of one side against another, the sharp corners he turned in his diplomacy, his intrigues, combinations and machinations, afford no parallel to the keenness, energy and intensity of the southern political philosophers of our day. They do things on a grander scale. They can keep up continual feuds among their opponents; they can attempt to break down a government one day which they swear the next they are the only saviours of; they can arraign for almost crimes the leader of the armies that conquered them; they can cajole or coerce a great political party into nominating a candidate of their own selection for the Presidency; they can win to their side the support of three million human beings whom they have held in bondage for centuries; in short, they can perform deeds which, compared with those of the old Roman or Italian politicians, is like contrasting the tremendous volcanic eruptions and earthquakes of the American continent to the popgun explosions of the volcanoes of Europe.

These are the political leaders who, in 1872, no matter what they may accomplish in the meantime, will restore the *entente cordiale* of the great Democratic party, smash up the Republican party, elect Frank Blair or Pendleton to the Presidency, and pave the way for a century's permanent ascendancy in the government of the United States.

The October Elections.

Six States hold the elections in October, as follows: Nebraska, October 6th; Ohio, October 13th; Indiana, October 13th; Pennsylvania, October 13th; Iowa, October 13th; West Virginia, October 22d.

Billiard Match for the Championship—Extraordinary Run.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The billiard match for the championship of America and a stake of $1,000, fifteen hundred points, between Joseph Dion, of Montreal, and John McDevitt, of Chicago, was played to-night at Library Hall. The game was called at 8:15. McDevitt, on the eighth inning, made the extraordinary run of 1,462, closing the game in his favor before 10 o'clock. They stood at the close: McDevit, 1,502; Dion, 468. The hall was densely crowded. Great enthusiasm prevailed, but no ill-feeling or disorder was manifested.

For the Journal.
Richmond County.

SPRING HILL, RICHMOND CO., Sept. 15, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—We in the neighborhood of Spring Hill, Richmond county, have a Seymour and Blair Club in successful operation, from which you hear but seldom. Yet though silent workers, we are attempting to push forward the good cause with all our power. Some of the most intelligent negroes in the community have already enrolled their names, and it is believed that a goodly number will join us before the election. The ladies of the neighborhood frequently grace our assemblages with their presence, smiles and encouragement, and so earnestly do they enter into the good work, that we feel encouraged to believe that the stronghold of Radicalism will soon crumble back to native dust, "unwept, unhonored and unsung," and from amid its ruins the fair fabric of constitutional liberty will rear its fair forehead, causing all tyrants and oppressors to cower and hide in their holes and jungles, as the bat and the owl would flee the approach of the glorious king of day. God speed the day, for then our wilderness lands will blossom as the rose, bring wealth and comfort to our waste places, and happiness to the faces of those now ground down by the iron hand of poverty. While the wicked rule the people will mourn, but our hope is, and present indications would justify it, that their reign is nearly over.

On Saturday, the 12th inst., we had an interesting meeting, when our fair country women presented us with a beautiful flag, the work of their hands. Mr. Duncan C. McNeil, in his usual impressive and happy style, presented the flag in behalf of the ladies. Mr. Wm. Johnson replied in behalf of the Club; his speech was eloquent and well-timed, and would do credit to an older and more experienced head. After other interesting speeches the flag was raised. It ascended the pole amid deafening shouts for Seymour and Blair, the people's candidates.

Our next meeting will be held on Saturday, the 26th. Several able speakers will be present. The public generally are requested to attend.

A SPRING HILL DEMOCRAT.

The Most Remarkable Swindle on Record

From the Oswego (N. Y.) Palladium.

Yesterday a rural looking lady and gentleman, of Sterling, county, called upon one of the justices of the peace and expressed a wish to be married. The pair were made man and wife. This morning they reappeared and each in turn desired that the proceedings might be annulled. The lady was particularly urgent. She charged that she had been entrapped into marrying the man who stood beside her by a piece of unparalleled deception. She had been corresponding with her cousin in Iowa, whom she had not seen since she was a child, and during the correspondence her relative had wooed and won her affections. He wrote her that he was coming on here in December to claim her hand and take her to his home in the West. On Monday last the swain to whom she was married made his appearance, claimed to be her cousin, said he could not wait until December, &c. On the strength of these representations, she had reluctantly consented to wed. She had since learned that the man whom she had married was not her cousin, but a wretch who had secured a wife by base deception. The man acknowledged his culpability, but pleaded in extenuation that the Iowa cousin had read him the letters of his intended; that these had influenced him to do as he had done. His conscience smote him so grievously since the accomplishment of his treachery that he made a full confession to the lady he had shamefully wronged. He had hoped to reconcile her to the fraud, but she would not. He was willing to make the only amends he knew of, viz: have the marriage contract annulled.

The magistrate suggested he had not the power to unmarry them. He advised that, as matters had progressed thus far, it would be better for the lady to make the best of a bad bargain and accept the situation. After a good deal of persuasion on the part of the bridegroom, the lady finally decided to accept the advice of the magistrate, on the assurance that the said bridegroom would "make it all right" with the genuine cousin away off in Iowa.—Upon this happy settlement the lady dried her eyes, and the happy pair departed.

Venerable Widow Deceased.

Mrs. Rachael Posey, whose husband was a soldier under General George Washington, died at Valley Forge, Pa., a short time ago, at the good old age of one hundred and two years and ten months. Her recollection went back to the time when Washington and his army were encamped at Valley Forge in 1777-'78—that winter made memorable by sufferings which have never been paralleled, excepting, perhaps, by those of our Union soldiers at the prison pens of Andersonville. Her reminiscences of this eventful period were very interesting. Her husband, Micagia Posey, who was much older than herself, fought under Colonel Bull, who was wounded and taken prisoner, and after enduring many hardships was exchanged. After the war they were married, and lived happily together until his death, which occurred forty-one years ago. Mrs. Posey had ten children, eighty-one grandchildren, one hundred and nineteen great-grandchildren, thirty-three great-great-grandchildren, and five great-great-great-grandchildren.

Doylestown (Pa.) *Democrat.*

The Recent Child Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.—The mysterious child murder which occurred here last week has not been unravelled. The coroner's inquest was continued to-day.—A girl testified that on the night of the murder she saw a man carrying and trying to quiet a child. She describes the child and man. The former was no doubt the murdered girl. The witness says that on Sunday night she saw the same man on the street, and that she can identify him if brought before her. He wore false whiskers, as a portion of them fell off while he was carrying the child. Two other girls testified to having seen a man carrying a child on the night of the murder. All the witnesses agree in describing him so that detectives now have some clue to his appearance.

A Correspondent calls attention to a description of "carpet-baggers" in Halleck's poem of Connecticut. It is true to the life. Here it is:

——"Apostates, who are meddling
With merchandise, pounds, shillings, pence, and peddling,
Or wandering through Southern climates teaching
The A B C from Webster's spelling book!
Gallant and godly, making love and preaching,
And gaining by what they call hook and crook,
And what the moralists call overreaching,
A decent living. (Southern men) look
Upon them with as favorable eyes
As Gabriel and the Devil in Paradise."

The Plague among the Cattle.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 14.—The Spanish fever has broken out here among the domestic cattle which have never been herded with or pastured after Texas or Cherokee cattle. Several died, and a great many more are sick. The latter are covered with ticks half an inch long.

For the Journal.
Sampson County—Affidavit of Isaac Beaty.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

In answer to an affidavit made by one Edward Hood, colored, in relation to charges made against me in connection with the murder of Cato Oats, I feel it a duty which I owe to myself and the citizens of Sampson county, to place myself right before the public.

As to Oats being a member of the League at the time of his death I cannot positively say, but it was reported and generally believed that he had changed his politics and intended sustaining the Democratic party. I deny telling said Hood that I heard some talk among the white ladies, and that it was a mistake about killing Cato Oats, and that it was intended to kill William Faison, colored, the Vice-President of the League. I heard no white ladies speak of this matter, and all the conversation I heard relative to the affair was among the colored women. I also state that every effort was made to fairly and thoroughly investigate the case, and I am satisfied the Coroner and jury discharged this duty faithfully. I will mention that the Vice President of the League was a member of the jury of inquest.

Hood also says that after reporting this murder he is afraid to return to his home in Sampson. I am not surprised at this after the false statement he has made in the public papers, and he should be ashamed to face the honest people of Sampson.

his
ISAAC (x) BEATY.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me, this 15th day of September, 1868.

J. E. BARDEN, J. P.

For the Journal.
Duplin County.

HALLSVILLE, N. C., Sept. 14th, 1868.

Pursuant to a previous notice given by the Executive Committee of Limestone District, the citizens of said District met at Hallsville for the purpose of organizing a Seymour and Blair Club, to aid in the election of the Democratic candidates for Presidency.

A. J. Brown was called to the Chair, and T. J. Armstrong requested to act as Secretary.

J. M. Chasten, J. Brown, D. B. Brown and G. M. Hall were appointed a committee to prepare a Constitution and By-laws for the government of the Club and recommend permanent officers, who, through their Chairman, J. M. Chasten, reported a Constitution and By-laws, which were acceptable, and recommended the following officers, who were unanimously elected:

For President—G. M. Hall.

Vice-Presidents—T. J. Armstrong, G. L. Smith and D. Sandlin.

Recording Secretary—S. D. Farrier.

Corresponding Secretary—A. J. Brown.

Treasurer—D. B. Brown.

The citizens present were enrolled as members of the Club, and then, on motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet on Saturday next, at Billy Southerland's Store.

A. J. BROWN,
Corresponding Secretary.

For the Journal.
Onslow County.

CATHARINE LAKE, N. C., Sept. 12, '68.

At a meeting held at Catharine Lake, Lower Richlands District, Onslow county, N. C., on Saturday, September 12, 1868, there was a Seymour and Blair Club formed with Dr. C. Duffy, Jr., as President, and six Vice-Presidents, viz: Kinion Mashburne, F. Thompson, W. B. Brown, S. B. Taylor, W. B. Cox and E. Murrill; two Secretaries, viz: J. M. Wooten and H. D. Murrill, and J. P. Cox, Treasurer. The Club consists of thirty-seven members. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, setting forth that the only safety for the country was in the election of Seymour and Blair, and a strict adherence to the Constitution and Union as it was (except slavery). The resolutions urge all to action—we must work, and all work together.

W.

Heaton and the Heaton Family.

We copy the following from an address to the colored voters of Craven county, by the Central Seymour and Blair Club of that county:

"We will give you a few local instructions of what we mean. A Mr. Heaton came here from some one of the northern States, and without any interest in your State, without one foot of land, without any acquaintance, comparatively speaking in the district, became your candidate for Congress—he also had his son-in-law, Dr. Menninger, who likewise is a new comer from the north, and, if possible, less known than his father-in-law, nominated for Secretary of State. You were, in accordance with orders from the Union Leagues, used as the rounds of the ladders upon which they climbed into these high offices; once firmly seated there, the ladders are kicked away and they forget the steps by which they rose, and will never remember them until they want to mount again. The evidence of this is shown in the fact, that in the bestowal of all their patronage, they have taken care first of *their own families*, and next of a few white friends, but they have forgotten you altogether. And now as to the proof of this, Dr. Menninger had hardly gotten warm in his place before he appointed his brother chief clerk, with a salary of $1,500 per year, which you as tax payers have got to help to pay. Next he appointed his white friend Mr. Benjamin, to another clerkship, and you as taxpayers have got to assist in paying him for his *valuable services*. Thus much he did for his brother and Mr. Benjamin, but what has he done for you and your race who elected him to office?

Mr. Heaton went to Congress for a few days, not as many as he might have done had he not tarried so long in Raleigh forgetful of your interest, and thinking only of his own promotion and advancement, and there spent the greater portion of the time which you, as his constituents, had a right to expect would be devoted to your service, in his place in Congress in making a vain effort to be elected United States Senator (God save the mark), failing in which he hurried on to Washington, and arrived just in time to draw his salary for services which he had never rendered, but you, as taxpayers, have nevertheless got to help to pay it. He had no time while there to do anything for you, but he managed to secure an appointment for his son James Heaton, as Inspector of Customs at Wilmington, with a handsome salary which you, as taxpayers, must help to pay. His son-in-law, Mr. Estes, has the position of Deputy Collector in Newbern, and this, we believe, constitute the whole of Mr. Heaton's family. If it were larger he would doubtless find more offices for them to fill, but as it is, he has no special incentive to exertion, and consequently can find nothing for his friends of your race. But in order that he may keep his family all comfortably provided for, and in order that you may have an opportunity of showing him how glad you will be to assist him in that laudable enterprise, and at the same time thank him for all that he has done for you, he is again in the field for Congress, and wants your votes, and of course, as he has been so kind and thoughtful and considerate for you, you will be only too glad to keep him in a place where he is so very useful to you.